

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY APRIL 24 1929

ONE ANNA.

PLOT AGAINST BACHA-E-SAQQA

Several Persons Executed in Kabul

BACHA PLACES PRICE ON NADIR KHAN'S HEAD

PESHAWAR, April 23. The arrival of Amanullah Khan at Ghazni is confirmed.—Free Press.

A party of Khilafatist Mullahs of Peshawar District left yesterday for the Eastern Province of Afghanistan via Mich to carry on propaganda in favour of Amanullah Khan. In pursuance of their policy of neutrality Government refused to issue passports in their favour. The party entered the Mohmand territory to-day without resistance by the authorities.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR LEAVE KABUL.

News has been received here that N. Stark the Russian Ambassador left Kabul by a Junkers aeroplane on 17th April. Foreigners are continuing to evacuate Kabul daily.

Nadir Khan is still in Gerdz.

PLOT AGAINST BACHA.

Ghansuddin has placed in arrest Hakimullah, Abdulhakim and Mohamed Sadaq of Gerdz who are Pro-Habibullah.

Habibullah discovered a plot against his person in Kabul. Several persons were executed.—A. P.

HEAVY FIGHTING SHORTLY ANTICIPATED

PESHAWAR, April 23.

The attitude of the people of Ghazni is not yet known but presumably they will join whichever party reaches Ghazni first. Heavy fighting is shortly anticipated near Ghazni. Habibullah Khan is losing ground except in Kabul and suburbs. Mazer-i-Sharif has reverted in favour of Amanullah Khan. Revolt is reported in Northern Afghan provinces and Burj Guljar post between Jabalsaraj and Mazarisharif has been evacuated by Habibullah Khan's men. In Lohgarh Habibullah Khan's forces have withdrawn to Mohamadagha where heavy fighting is reported. According to a traveller who has just arrived

from Afghanistan a large body of Lashkar, Jagi tribes is proceeding to join Nadir Khan and should reach Gerdz to-day.—A. P.

PRICE ON NADIR KHAN'S HEAD

BESHAWAR, April 22.

It is stated that many posters and leaflets had been posted in Kabul with the signature of Amanullah Khan stating that he will crush the young and the old of Kabul and Kosidaman. The posters, it is alleged, have been printed in Kabul by Bacha Saqqa and meant to defame Amanullah.

has issued a long poster in which he has tried to prove General Nadir Khan as a traitor to his nation and the country. At the end of the poster Bacha Saqqa is said to have declared a reward of Rs. 40,000 for General Nadir Khan's head.—Free Press.

NADIR KHAN'S NEPHEW IN PRISON

PESHAWAR, April 23.

Asadullah Khan, step-brother of Amanullah Khan and nephew of Nadir Khan, whom the last named is believed to be trying to instal as King of Afghanistan is reported to have been imprisoned by Habibullah Khan along with four other members of the Royal Family. Ghazni is now the key centre of the Afghan situation. Nadir Khan is at Baladeh Gerdz, thirty miles to east of Ghazni making preparations to capture Ghazni. Amanullah Khan is believed to be at Mukkar 90 miles to the south of Ghazni. His advance forces are midway between Mukur and Ghazni. Habibullah Khan's forces are attempting to reach Ghazni from the north, being now at thirty miles distance. (Message in Complete.)

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST "FORWARD"

Advocate General's Admission

"SECRETARY OF STATE HAS SUFFERED NO DAMAGES"

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. Justice Buckland heard to-day two suits brought by the Secretary of State and certain officials of the East Indian Railway Company Ltd. and the editor and printer of "Forward" claiming damages of ten lakhs for alleged libel in respect of articles published by "Forward" in connection with the Belar train disaster on 8th July last year.

The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendants were unrepresented.

S. OF S. HAS SUFFERED NO DAMAGE.

At the outset the Advocate-General admitted that the Secretary of State had suffered no damage. The alleged libel in the first instance for

which damages were claimed was negligence on the part of the railway employees which was said to have led to the disaster. Secondly damages were claimed for the alleged libel that the officials who went in the relief train deliberately ordered that the wounded should be killed.

DEFENCE STATEMENT.

The defence in a written statement said in respect of the first case that it was fair comment. As regards the second case the words conveying the alleged libel were in the ordinary sense true.

The evidence of Mr. Colvin, Agent of the Railway, was taken on commission and of three others officials was taken by bench. To-day the only evidence taken was to prove that the circulation of "Forward" was fifteen thousand copies. At the suggestion of the Court, the Advocate-General assessed the damages at Rs. 50,000 in the first case and one lakh in the other case. Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

Shanghai.—The Japanese river steamer "Baiyao Maru" while on her maiden voyage to Chungking was fired on by Chinese troops below Ichang. The Commander of the Naval Guard on board the steamer was killed and sixty-seven passengers and crew were wounded.—Reuter.

MEERUT CASE

Bail Refused to Mr. Dharambir Singh.

MAGISTRATE'S PLEA FOR REJECTION

MEERUT, April 23. Arguments in the bail application of Prof. Dharamvir Singh, a Swarajist M.L.C., accused in the alleged Meerut Conspiracy case, were heard to-day by Mr. Edey, District Magistrate.

Pandit Peareylal Sharma, arguing repeated the legal arguments advanced by him in Mr. Puran Joshi's bail application.

Three Rangoon and Nagpur rulings which that restrictive clause of Section 497, Criminal Procedure Code, would apply to groups one and two. The extension of restrictive clause would not be justified beyond the third group. It would nullify the spirit of amendment which was to liberalise an application of bail section. Besides, it was a settled principle of criminal practice that accused should insist that trial should commence in the Court as soon as possible. If interest of justice demands that the trial should be delayed, justice equally demands that accused should not remain in custody longer.

WONT' ABSCOND.

The position of the accused shows that there is no chance of his absconding. He is an M.A. of the Benares University, a professor and member of the local Legislative Council. He is a firm believer in non-violence and is not connected with any organisation the aims of which are to subvert the Government. If there was any case which deserved favourable consideration it was this.

MOSCOW PROGRAMME.

Mr. G. P. Mitter, Junior Crown Counsel, opposing the application, said the fact that the Government sanctioned prosecution is 'prima facie' ground that he committed the offence. He was the Vice-President of the U. P. Peasants and Workers' Party formed to carry out the Moscow programme to introduce Moscow Rule in the country. He freely associated with Messrs. Spratt, Mazharahmed, Sohan Singh, Kedarnath Sahgal, Dr. Mukerji and P. C. Joshi. In the Peasants and Workers' Conference held at Meerut he moved the anti-war resolution. A letter was found in his possession which the Counsel showed to the Magistrate. The letter was from Mr. Puran Joshi, one of the accused, inviting Mr. Dharambir Singh to the Calcutta Conference of the Peasants and Workers. Thesis of the Moscow programme was also found which directs militant mass action and to create awkward situation in the country by demonstrations and general strikes. The Counsel said he could not produce evidence piecemeal at this stage.

W. AND P. PARTY NOT DECLARED ILLEGAL

Mr. Peareylal Sharma explaining said that the prosecution in this particular case has relied upon a letter found in accused's possession concerning Delhi and U. P. Peasants and Workers' Party. No Government order existed showing the Party was unlawful and holding of offices in the Party illegal.

Regarding mixing with persons named by the prosecution there can be no presumption of law that by such a mixing one is associating with their propaganda. The anti-war resolution was a pacifist movement, a new thought disturbing even thinkers of the world. The resolution like that cannot lead to any adverse conclusion. The most suspicious material which is recovered from the accused's possession is the letter which does not show that he was in any way connected with any subversive movement.

RAIL APPLICATION REJECTED. The District Magistrate rejected the bail application. He would not agree with the defence counsel's legal arguments. He considered the sanction of the Government sufficient.

Major Attlee to Face Communist Rival

Congress Worker's Bookstall Searched

LONDON, April 23. At a private meeting held in the Committee Room of the House of Commons to discuss the preparations for holding a hostile demonstration against the Simon Commission. The meeting which was convened by Mr. Saklatvala as a member of the London Branch of the Indian National Congress, was attended by fifty representatives of the Communist and Workers' Organisations, and Indians.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS' ELECTION PLANS

BRISK CAMPAIGN IN BENGAL PLANNED

CALCUTTA, April 23. The Congress Party in Bengal are making extensive preparations

Unemployment Tragedy

CALCUTTA, April 23. A pathetic case of a suicide in which a Bengali boy, a matriculate despaired of finding employment jumped from second floor of a house and killed himself.—Free Press.

to organise election campaign. Attempts are being made to have more Moslem members on Congress ticket. Final selection will be made on the return of Sjt. Subashchandra Bose who is touring in the mofussil.—Free Press.

GURKHA DISTURBANCE INQUIRY

HOOGHLY, April 22.

In connection with the Gurkha disturbance on the Sri Ramanavami Day the Inspector-General of Police from Darjeeling and the Officer Commanding, Gurkha Battalion from Dacca, came here and held a thorough investigation and conferred with the Magistrate, Divisional Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police.

A Public Enquiry Committee was formed yesterday at a large meeting to record evidence of victims and eye-witnesses.—Free Press.

WARDHA LEADS AGAIN

1,000 Persons Witness first Marwad Widow Remarriage

(From A Correspondent).

WARDHA, April 23. The first widow re-marriage in the Marwadi Gaud Brahmin community was performed by the Vidhava Vihar Sammiti yesterday night in the Laxminarayan's Temple. This marriage took place between Ramchandraji Saran of Indore, Assistant Master, Marmal School with Rampyrbhai aged about 20. This ceremony was performed by Mahatma Shridhar Vishnuo Paranjape according to Vedic rites. The 'kanyadan' ceremony was performed by Secretary Baiwantrao Pinjarkar. About one thousand persons attended. After the marriage Mahatma Paranjape and Pandit Ramchandraji spoke on the importance of widow re-marriage. Many prominent persons were present from the Marwadi community. Even 'Sanatanis' were present. About 25 women

present to create a belief that the accused committed the crime with which he was charged.—Free Press.

MEERUT CASE TRANSFER

WILL ACCUSED BE TRIED BY JURY?

LONDON, April 23.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Saklatvala asked whether the Meerut prisoners had applied for trial in a larger Presidency town with a High Court, if so would Government accede to their request and also

POLICE RAID CONTINUES

9 COPIES OF "DESHER DAK" SEIZED

MURULIA, April 23. The police searched on Saturday, a bookstall at Adra Ry. Station, of Mr. Brojendra Nath Brahmachari, a Congress worker, and seized 9 copies of "Deshar Dak". The police, it is stated, did not produce the search warrant though demanded.—Free Press.

WOMEN AS AIR PILOTS

ENTHUSIASM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Calcutta women are taking to flying enthusiastically. Already

two European ladies are undergoing training for obtaining pilots' licences. One of them is Miss Joan Page, daughter of Mr. Justice Page. She is believed to be the youngest woman in India doing so and the third European lady.

Several Bengali women have almost made up their minds to learn to fly.

It may be recalled in this connection that at the opening of the Bengal Flying Cup in February, the first two passengers taken up were Lady Tegart, wife of the Police Commissioner of Calcutta, and Princess Jia Devi, eldest daughter of the Maharani of Cochin-Bihar.—A. P.

FATE OF MISSING ARMEN

LONDON, April 22.

Sydney.—Air-pilot Brain again flew low above Kookooburra, where Keith-Anderson's plane has been found. He says that he saw what appeared to be a mound near the exposed body under the wing of the machine, suggesting that the other airmen have been roughly buried.—Reuter.

KING'S MESSAGE TO THE NATION

Moved by Common Claim on Human Sympathy and Friendship

LONDON, April 22. His Majesty, the King has addressed the following message to the nation:—"Looking back on my long illness and the recovery my heart is full of thankfulness of far deeper origin than a mere sense of relief that I have been brought back from danger and weariness in the past months by the wonderful skill and devotion of my doctors, surgeons and nurses. Help had come from another source of strength as, month after month, I learned of the wide-spread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded."

"I am able to picture to myself crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates and think of still greater number of those who will over the Empire were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. The realisation of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It is encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire has

been granted—desire to gain confidence and affection of my people. My thoughts carried me even further. I cannot dwell on the generous sympathy shown me by unknown friends in many other countries without new and moving hope."

"I long to believe it possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and common claim on human friendship. I am not yet able to bear the strain of public ceremony, but I look forward to some appointed day for joining my people at home and overseas and thanking God not merely for my own recovery but for new evidences of growing kindness significant of true nature of men and nations. In the meantime I hope that this message may reach all those (even in the remotest corners of the world wherefrom I have received words of sympathy and good-will).—Reuter.

SAKLATVALA'S HEROIC FIGHT

Election Activity in London

BY ARTHUR FIELD.
LONDON, April 13.
(By Air Mail.)

The importance and significance of the contest for the Parliamentary seat of North Battersea, at present occupied by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, has been brought again to the notice of Indian readers by the collection of funds through the kind efforts of Mr. Bharucha.

Subscribers will expect to hear of the activities of the sitting Member of Parliament in the constituency, and it is my privilege to give them an outline of the work. I will feel equally pleased to recount the progress of the campaign as it develops in the next few weeks.

It is understood that the General Election will take place on May 31st. As that date falls on a Friday, this may be amended either to read Saturday, May 25th, or Saturday, June 1st. For the recent election in elections has been to use the Saturday, as offering more opportunities to the democracy. There is, however, no obligation on a Conservative Government to offer such an advantage to its enemies, so we still think in terms of May 31st.

The position in Battersea, since the open warfare of officialist "Divisional" Labour Party on all roads, and rebs, has been that Trade Union subscriptions have been denied to the sitting member's organisation; while ex-friends, even including erstwhile paid officials of his Party, have turned against "Sak" to various degrees and under a variety of excuses. There was, to be frank, a sort of slump in the member's stock. Loves and fishes were dangled before the needy or the weak by the holders of purse strings. Joins were given to enemies of the "Member for India". His friends were turned out of their employment. Small wonder that a period of semi-disorganisation set in. Saklatvala himself, despite very harmful reports that he is possessed of large private wealth, had no means to finance a contest or pay for the heavy work of reorganising everything in North Battersea. Even his salary of £400 a year as M.P. has always been given to the cause, and is not available for his fight.

MESSAGE OF HOPE. In these circumstances, the kind action of Indian friends in raising some funds towards the sum necessary to hold N. Battersea came as a message of hope in a very dark outlook. Election activity was at once resumed.

HIS OWN ELECTION AGENT. Mr. Saklatvala, after many experiments with election agents in the years that have passed, carried this time a resolution appointing Shapurji Saklatvala his own election agent. Armed with this, he orga-

nised a new framework of indoor and outdoor staffs as well as succeeding in attracting back some excellent old workers in his cause. The Shop Assistants' organiser, Mr. E. R. Pountney, discharged arbitrarily by his Anti-Red Union employers, was placed in control of the Central Committee Rooms, at 449, Battersea Park Rd., S. W. 11. Committee room duties are managed in alternation by Mr. (ex-Councillor) Andrews and Mr. Arthur Field. Mr. Khalid Shikdrake and others are controlling other sections of the work.

In March a lead-off was made by the holding of a big meeting of English and Irish voters in the Nine Elms Baths, Vauxhall. The actual 'raison d'être' of the gathering was a protest against the imprisonment of Mr. De Valera by the Northern Ireland Government for entering N.E. Ireland without 'permission'. The effect of the meeting, on the other hand, was to start the election campaign.

The first week of April saw another meeting in the same area to celebrate the anniversary of the Easter Rebellion in the "Sister Country", so barbarously treated by her "brother" English. Black-and-Tans. The Irish in the Division have been incited by their local Mullahs (priests, that is to say) to oppose the goddess Red Parsi, and incidentally to vote for anyone, Protestant or Free-thinker, that Official Labour brings forward, but these meetings are causing the Irish to think for themselves.

At midday on the 17th the factory gate meetings so successful in the past are being restarted. A meeting for railwaymen will assemble at the Southampton Arms, North Battersea.

On April 21st a meeting will be held in Battersea Town Hall. The Russian film will be shown, the member will speak, and the fight may be said to commence in earnest. In the morning of the same day, the member will address a second open air meeting, this time at the Prince's Head Crossroads, Old Battersea, time 11 o'clock.

Helpers are (as usual) needed, and should address offers of assistance to Mr. Saklatvala's Committee Rooms, 449, Battersea Park Road, London, S. W. 11. Some of your readers in London may see these hints and resolve on "doing" their bit" for their Cause and Country. Indian sympathisers having friends in England should send a cable urging the latter to offer their help at the address given.

Differences of economic views are secondary. The loss of the one Indian representative in Parliament would be a deplorable calamity for India.

NEW YORK.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, April 23.
Messrs. Khimji Poonja have received the following:
From New York friends Messrs. A. Morden and Co.:
"Loud liquidation on unsatisfactory trade advices. Unfavourable weather ignored. Rather buy."
From Liverpool friends:
Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:
"New York expecting big May tender."
Messrs. Springman and Co.:
"Weather report favourable. Speculators operating cautiously. Decline caused by heavy liquidation, but have no faith lower prices market may be depressed."
Router: "Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on liquidation but later advanced partially on covering."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 22.	
May	19.70-20
July	19.07-16
October	19.22-11
December	19.23-15
January	19.23-15
Middling Spot	19.55-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 22.	
May	18.93-17
July	18.98-16
Middling Spot	18.70-19

NEW YORK.

New York, April 22.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
New York 10-55 a.m.	
May	19.81
July	19.15
October	19.16
New York 11-45 a.m.	
May	19.71
July	19.04
October	19.08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 22.	
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 22.	
Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot	17.5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 22.	
Demand Bills	484.87

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 22.	
T. T. Berlin on London 20.46-7/8.	
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.05-12.	
T. T. Brussels on London 34.95.	
T. T. Madrid on London 33.00.	
T. T. Milan on London 92.67.	
T. T. Bern on London 25.21.	
T. T. Paris on London 124.20.	
T. T. London on Prague 163.93.	

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 22.	
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£44-11/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 22.	
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/2 per cent.	
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/16 per cent.	
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-5/16 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 per cent.	

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 22.	
Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£19-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£13
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£9-3/4
Eastern Bank	£8-3/8
Conversion Loan 4 p.c.	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-3/8
Rupiah Paper 3-1/2	£12-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£54-7/8
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£108
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 22.	
Silver-Market is quiet.	
Spot	25-11/16
Forward	25-11/16

LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, April 23.
Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from two of their Liverpool friends this morning:
(1) "Decline owing to continued good weather. Planting is progressing rapidly. Bull support withdrawn. There is no disposition to operate."
(2) "Weather reports favourable. Speculators operating cautiously. Decline caused by heavy liquidation. Have no faith in lower prices but market may be depressed for the present."
Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Head Office, Liverpool:
(1) "Sentiment adversely affected by good weather and talk of large acreage and increased fertilizer sales."
(2) "Quotations:—
Sugar September 2.03 Cents.
Sugar December 2.09 Cents.
Wheat May 1.14 1/2 Dollars.
Wheat July 1.15 3/8 Dollars.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:
11.45 a.m.: "Momentarily favourable progress planting causing liquidation. If weather continues favourable prices will continue to decline possibly further 30 points; but on consequence of long interest largely reduced, any unfavourable change in weather would cause quick reaction."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Scinde, Fully Good	6.75-10
Scinde, Fine	7.00-10
Scinde, Superfine	7.25-10
Bengal, Good	6.50-10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.75-10
Bengal, Fine	7.00-10
Oomra, Good	7.40-10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70-10
Oomra, Fine	8.00-10
Broach, Fully Good	8.50-10
Broach, Fine	8.75-10
Broach, Superfine	9.00-10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.	
May	17.29-05
July	17.38-22
October	17.56-24
November	17.64-23
January	18.02-25
March	18.13-25
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	17.95-20

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Opening	
Closing	
April	10.11-18
May	10.26-20
June	10.10-18
July	10.15-18
August	10.12-17
September	10.09-17
October	10.15-17
November	10.05-18
December	10.06-17
January	10.12-18
February	10.05-19
March	10.12-17
April	10.10-17
Middling Spot	10.48-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 22.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton	£8/6/3
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£18/5/0
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£18/5/0
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton	£15/18/9
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£15/18/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton	£18/13/9
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£18/13/9

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Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£18/13/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Opening	
Closing	
April	10.11-18
May	10.26-20
June	10.10-18
July	10.15-18
August	10.12-17
September	10.09-17
October	10.15-17
November	10.05-18
December	10.06-17
January	10.12-18
February	10.05-19
March	10.12-17
April	10.10-17
Middling Spot	10.48-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 22.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton	£8/6/3
Castorseed, Bombay, ton	£18/5/0
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£18/5/0
Rapeseed, Tonia, ton	£15/18/9
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£15/18/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton	£18/13/9
Shipment Sellers Apr/May	£18/13/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

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Opening	
Closing	
April	10.11-18
May	10.26-20
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July	10.15-18
August	10.12-17
September	10.09-17
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November	10.05-18
December	10.06-17
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April	10.10-17
Middling Spot	10.48-12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 22.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupree ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by European firm Millstones SALESMAN for up-country Mills. Expert knowledge of sizing materials essential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 32120. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi. R1550 A

INDIAN ASSISTANT FOREMAN MOULDERS required for Bon. gal. Applications are invited from Indians having practical experience of general and light foundry practice to be trained as foremen. None but educated men willing to use their hands need apply. Give full particulars stating if married, quarters required. MARTIN & Co., 6 and 7, Clive Street, Calcutta. 32111 A

WANTED—for a large Cotton Mill up-country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2273 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 32067 A

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahabeshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE have made a Specialty of TUTIONS by POST in Ladies' Gentlemen's, Military etc. Great opportunity to those who cannot come to Bombay. TAILORING COLLEGE, Santa Cruz, Bombay. R1593 T

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 53-0-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

REWARD OF Rs. 500.

THE above reward will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the undermentioned jewellery, stolen from Miss E. M. Y. Pasquin's residence at Baimai Manzil, Nepean Sea Road, on the night of 9th March, 1929:—

One pearl necklace, 15in. long, pearls of graduated size, the largest being of the size of a pea at the centre (value Rs. 5,000), two long gold chains, one gold 'slave' bangle, four gold rosaries, twelve gold medals (Catholic), one necklace of Indian gold beads, 3 small gold chains, one old gold watch, one gold bracelet, etc., etc. (collectively valued at about Rs. 1,000).

If only a portion of the property is recovered the reward will be paid pro-rata on the value of the property recovered.

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

P. A. KELLY, Commissioner of Police. Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1929. 32122

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP are INVITED from Hindu students, Male or Female, studying in Middle or High Schools, Private or Public, Colleges of Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology, Engineering and Agriculture, located all over India, as well as from those who intend to prosecute ADVANCED STUDIES IN ENGLISH OR ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE INDIA.

Students, desiring to study in Arts Colleges will be helped on condition that they should join "The Hansraj Pragnji Thackersey Arts College, situated at Nasik.

Application Forms can be had gratis on sending stamps to cover the postage. All letters should be addressed to the Secretary of the Fund. Applications will be received on or before the 5th of June, and not after.

As regards Foreign Scholarships, technical students will be given preference. Gujarati (especially Bhatia) candidates will be preferred.

SECRETARY,

The Hansraj Pragnji Thackersey Education Fund. 56, Peddar Road, Bombay, 15-4-29. 32110

THE CITY AUTO TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913. And of

THE CITY AUTO TRANSPORT COMPANY, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator at Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of having accounts laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

To determine by resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.

Liquidator. Bombay, 18th April, 1929. 32121

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SASSOON ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 59, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1929, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1928.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1929, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd April to 7th May, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
H. H. SAWYER,
Manager, Secres. & Treasr.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1929.

N. B.—The Dividend, if declared, as recommended by the directors will be paid on and after the 21st May, 1929, during Office hours. 32112

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CELLS, ALKALINE, ELECTRIC TRAIN LIGHTING.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Cells, Alkaline, Electric Train Lighting." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN, Agent, G. I. P. Railway. 15th April, 1929. 32083

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WATER COLUMNS, OR PILLAR WATER CRANES FOR WATERING ENGINES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Water Columns or Pillar Water Cranes, for watering engines." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN, Agent, G. I. P. Railway. 15th April, 1929. 32034

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED to teach the Dean's Office, not later than 8th May, 1929, from Medical practitioners for the post of PROFESSOR OF SURGERY, Grant Medical College and Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay. The appointment will be temporary in the first instance and will carry an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem. Applicants should furnish the following information:—

(1) Name.
(2) Date of birth.
(3) Caste or sub-caste.
(4) Degrees, qualifications &c., with dates of obtaining the same and particulars as to previous experience supported with copies of testimonials.

S. L. BHATIA, Major I.M.S., Dean, Grant Medical College. Bombay 22nd April, 1929. 32116

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has purchased the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale, held by Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagee Gulamalli Hassanji and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 28th day of July, 1920, and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January, 1922, both made between the said Gulamalli Hassanji of the one part and the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1922, and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part on FRIDAY, the 13th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, charge, possession, inheritance, lease, maintenance, gift, easement, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situated at 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Second Bhandari Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279 and Collector's New No. 7577, Old Survey Nos. 63, 64 and 65, New Survey No. 4854, Cadastral Survey No. 3791 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 (2) and Street No. 173 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Kalidas Kalyandas partly by the property of Gordhandas Lalji Maharaj, partly by the property of Kazi Ebrahim and partly by the property of Mohamad Maroco, on or towards the West by the Bhandari Street, on or towards the North by the property of Natioo, Hira and on or towards the South by the First Bhandari Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagee.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1929. YASHWANT V. REGE, for Messrs. Dabholkar & Jesharam Purchaser's Attorneys. 32118

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 30 OF 1929. Re: MULJIBHAI DWARKADAS PATEL of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nakhoda Molla, formerly a landed proprietor and now Unemployed.

.....An Insolvent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovesaid Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th June, 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1929. S. K. BRAHMANDKER, 32119 Ag. Chief Clerk

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Bai Dhunbai Sorabji Baria, Dajibhoy Sorabji Baria, Rustomji Sorabji Baria, and Nowroji Hormusji Tavadia, the present Trustees of the estate of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, deceased and at the risk and on account of the mortgagees Abdulhussein Jivanji and Salebhoj Abdulhussein and pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th August 1920, and made between the said Mortgagees of the one part and Dhunbai Sorabji Baria, Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria, Dadabhoj Dajibhai Baria and Maneckji Rustomji Patel of the other part, an auction sale of valuable immovable property, situate at Parbhadevi Road, described in the Schedule hereunder written will be held by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY the 1st day of May, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure situate at Parbhadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2822 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other neighbouring land under Old Nos. 589-759, New Nos. 4501-4695, Old Survey Nos. 418 and 419 and New Survey No. 1772 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 2757 (1), 2757 (2), 2757 (3), 2757 (4) Street Nos. 222-222A, 222B and 222C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhussein Mahomedalli Chhirawalla on or towards the West by Parbhadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Anandibai and Bhagirithibai, widows of Bhai Ramchandra and on or towards the South by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Jehangir Wadia Building, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

THE Bombay Life

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Established in India 1905)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the BOMBAY LIFE before insuring your life elsewhere.

For particulars please write to—S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN, LEATHER PIECES, ESSENCE OIL, CORDED SILK TAPES, TRY ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 406 of 1929 (Manila vs Chandulal) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at No. 25, Old Modykhana, Fort:—

Goods and stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. R. M. Shah & Co., such as 25 cases each about 265 lbs. and 87 bags each about 150 lbs. white artificial silk yarn, one lot leather pieces, artificial silk and satin pieces, 12 bottles Essence Oil, one lot coir ropes and gunny bags corded silk tapestry etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE BY WELKNOWN MAKERS ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT "BACK BAY HOUSE" UPPER COLABA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction valuable and specially ordered-out household furniture, dining table and chairs, large sideboards, sweet toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, gramophone, Chesterfield and drawing room-suites, almirahs, silver show and book-cases, cabinets, bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, ice-chests, teapots, etc., etc.

The property of C. R. Brims Esq., Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Development Department and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK

Krishna Cinema

Dubash Theatre

PRESENTS

LADY OF THE LAKE

Featuring

Miss ERMELINE

Beautiful Love Drama

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

Miss GULZAR, Miss MANJARI

Beautiful Song, Sweet Music.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.

SEE and HEAR

REGINALD DENNY

FIRST TALKING PICTURE

RED HOT SPEED

A Comedy with 50 per cent. Talking. A merry, rollicking tale of most trouble and heart trouble.

A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

CLANCY'S

KOSHER WEDDING

Starring

GEORGE SIDNEY

(of Cohen and Kelly's Fame)

and all Star Cast.

A Comedy Smash! Mush on the Funny Bone

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWICE NIGHTLY: 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN

OTTO HARTRATH

Novel & Astounding Demonstrations

including

THE MARVELLOUS SINGING SAW

in conjunction with the

William Fox Production

CAMEO KIRBY

featuring

JOHN GILBERT

See what happens when a gambler stakes his soul on a Lovely Woman.

THE CAPITOL

AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

FOR TO-DAY ONLY!

By Special Request

The Picture that has broken all records.

THE FLAG

LIEUTENANT

10 PARTS

featuring

The Foremost Star of Britain

HENRY EDWARDS

and the beautiful

DOROTHY SEACOMBE

The most inspiring epic of the Navy full of Patriotic Thrills!

WITH SPECIAL MUSIC.

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD)

CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE

UNITED PICTURES

SYNDICATE'S

Thrilling Historical Photo-play

"BLOOD FOR BLOOD"

An adaptation of Sheridans Stage Play

"PIZZARRO"

Featuring: Miss GANGOBAL,

Mr. WAMANRAO KULKARNI,

Master SUNDAR and other well-known stars.

TO MISS TO REPENT.

COMING NEXT SATURDAY

SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO.'S

Super Social Picture

"KUMUD KUMARI"

Miss SHANTA KUMARI is working in terrible Role in this Picture.

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEIL-
LES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY
ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
27 Apr.	Nalderas	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India	vesels	19,000
11 "	Mantua	will	10,946
18 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
25 "	Narkunda		16,572
1 June	Macedonia	now	11,000
8 "	Moresa		10,934
15 "	Razmak	sail	10,902
22 "	Mooltas		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi	direct	16,610
6 July	Rajputana		16,568
13 "	Mantua	from	10,946
20 "	Maloja		20,847
27 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura		16,001
10 "	Macedonia		11,129
17 "	Nalderas	without	16,088
24 "	Razmak		10,902
31 "	Mantua	tranship	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi		16,610
14 "	Narkunda	ment	16,572
21 "	Rajputana		16,518
28 "	Moresa		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
12 "	Mantua	Aden	10,946
19 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
26 "	Razmak		10,902

All sailings are subject to alteration
without notice.All passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passports.

① To Marseilles only.

A Through steamer from China have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.Holiday excursion Return Tickets
can be issued in the First Saloon
only at the following fares from
Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£78
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 10 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.
SINGLE BERTH CABINS.There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
Jan and 1st January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
3 p.m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Domala	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships. Fares
as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A 564	£112
	B 580	£105
	C 586	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
About 1929		
24th April	Delia	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
25th "	Mooltas	Colombo and Australia.
8th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th "	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th "	Mirapore	Straits China and Japan.
24th "	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th "	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
7th June	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st "	Nalderas	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF,
TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
CUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
24th Apr.	Barpeta	Buach via Kara- chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th "	Karoo	East & South Af- rica.
26th "	Vauna	Buach via Kara- chi.
27th "	Chukla	Karachi via Por- bunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
29th "	Vita	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
1st May	Ellora	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa
available for three months are now issued
by the East Africa Line of steamers. Ro

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atsuta Maru	5973	17 Apr.	27 April.
Kashima Maru	10000	21 May	31 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Apr.	30 April.
Awa Maru	6028	30 "	14 "
Hakone Maru	10500	"	"
Bengal Maru	5366	16 May	28 "
Suwa Maru	10700	"	"
Hakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru	11000	"	"

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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Khar Youth League Protest against Viceroy's Ordinance, 9 p.m., Laxmi Nagar.

RAJABAI TOWER CLOCK.

The working of the Rajabai Tower Clock has been stopped for the purpose of carrying out repairs. The repairs will be carried out as expeditiously as possible and the clock will resume working before the end of next month.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the Rama Navami celebrations there will be a musical entertainment by the members of the Datta Mandal, P.R.I., in the S. I. Bhajana Samaj Hall, at 8.30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

LATE JUSTICE BALAK RAM.

Mrs. Balak Ram and her son, Mr. N. C. Hoon, desire to thank the numerous friends who have sent letters and messages of condolence with them on their great bereavement. They will acknowledge them individually in due course, but immediately, they request friends to accept this as their grateful acknowledgment of the sympathy so largely extended to them.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

With effect from 1st May 1929, the offices of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association (at present situated in Sohrab House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay), will be removed to Temple Bar Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All communications intended for the Association which cannot be sent before the 30th of April, should be directed to the new address.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st April and is due to arrive here at noon, on the 25th April. The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Lindsay" left Suez on the morning of the 21st instant. The Clan Line Steamer "Clan MacBride" arrived at Suez on the morning of the 19th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8.0 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant. Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo, F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands-East-Indes, Philippine Islands, Penang, Selangor and Singapore) via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 25th instant.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m., in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, to protest against the Viceroy's Ordinance and to congratulate the Hon. V. J. Patel on his bold stand. The meeting also will devise means to help the Meerut prisoners. Messrs. Hiralal M. Desai, Lester H. Hutchinson, H. D. Rajah and others will speak. All the Suburban Residents are requested to attend the meeting.

MEERUT TRIAL OFFENCE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Meerut Trial Defence and Relief Committee will be held on Thursday, the 25th instant, at 7 p.m., at the residence of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Madon House, Hughes Road.

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(6)

(Adv.)

SHAMDASANI V. CENTRAL BANK

SURPRISING SEQUEL TO ADJOURNMENT ORDER

There was a surprising sequel to an adjournment order made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the P. D. Shandasani vs. Central Bank case, on Tuesday, when Mr. S. G. Velinkar, counsel for the Central Bank, appeared before His Worship and made an application for the order to be vacated.

The case was originally fixed for hearing on Tuesday and several applications of Mr. Shandasani to get an adjournment were refused by the Magistrate. As a final resort Mr. Shandasani made a fresh application on Friday afternoon, on the ground that he wanted to go in revision to the High Court against the order of refusal to postpone the case by His Worship. The Magistrate granted this application and adjourned the case to May 17.

Mr. Velinkar expressed surprise at His Worship's order. He represented that no Court was bound to grant an adjournment to enable a person to go in revision against the Court's refusal for an adjournment.

The Magistrate observed that the adjournment was granted under the impression that he wanted to move the High Court for a transfer.

Mr. Velinkar pointed out that no such application was made by Mr. Shandasani and in the circumstances the Court was under an unfortunate error. He would therefore apply for an immediate notice on Mr. Shandasani to show cause why the order of adjournment which was passed under a misapprehension should not be vacated.

His Worship said that if he had known that Mr. Shandasani was not going to apply for a transfer, he would not have granted the adjournment, but having once made the order he did not want it to be vacated.

Mr. Velinkar: But I submit that he had misled the Court and obtained the adjournment under a false pretence. He had stated in the application that he would move the High Court.

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High Court in revision, but instead of doing so he had gone to Karachi and according to his brother's letter to me he is not going to return till May 17. Under these circumstances, I submit that his application itself is a contempt of Court. Court: But he can still make that application to the High Court through a counsel.

Mr. Velinkar: Then what remedy is open to me. The result of this adjournment has been that I and my clients have been unnecessarily punished as all our arrangements are upset. Can you not give me an earlier date, say, May 16?

Court: No, I cannot. After some more arguments His Worship fixed the case for hearing on May 17, but promised to hear it from day to day till it was finished.

ECHO OF RECENT BOMBAY DISTURBANCES

PATHANS CHARGED FOR WANT OF EVIDENCE

The disturbance created by a number of Pathans opposite the Police Commissioner's office on February 5, in which, it was alleged, even Mr. Kelly, the Commissioner, was struck, had an echo in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Tuesday when Hyder Shah Fida-shah and seven other Pathans who were arrested for rioting, but against whom there was no sufficient evidence, were discharged.

It will be recalled that on February 5, a large party of Pathans marched to the office of the Police Commissioner in a deputation for protection against indiscriminate assaults that they were subjected to. The Commissioner had just heard their complaint when some of the Pathans rushed out of the Commissioner's office compound. As a result there was a fight between Hindu-Mahomedans on one side and Pathans on the other. Some of the Pathans rushed into the Jumma Mosque where also a fight ensued. The police came on the scene and

MISAPPROPRIATION OF BROTHER'S PROPERTY

JEW SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS R. I.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court convicted on Tuesday Abraham Perry, a Jew, on three charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of oil paintings and silverware valued at Rs. 55,000 preferred against him by his brother Mr. Nathan Perry. The charges were in respect of (i) five cases of oil-paintings, (ii) three cases of the same and (iii) nine cases of silverware belonging to the complainant. The accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour on each of the charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

The complainant was a Russian Jew and naturalised British subject. He came to India first to serve as an apprentice in his uncle's jewellery shop at Calcutta. Later, he started business independently and soon became affluent. In March 1924 according to the complainant, while he was in Bombay his health failed. Thereupon he wired to the accused who was then at Colombo to come down to Bombay. The accused reached Bombay on March 3, 1925 when the complainant handed him over all the property to be sold for which commission was to be given to him. On March 28, 1925 the accused passed a writing for jewellery handed over, which included nine cases of silverware. Then they both left for Europe, the complainant going to Paris and accused to London. The complainant defrayed the expenses of the accused.

A few months later the accused, it was alleged, returned to Calcutta, presented an old power of attorney to the Manager of the complainant's business and obtained from him property packed in 17 cases. He also gave instructions to send all the cases to Bombay. The accused pledged five of them with a merchant, named Motulal for Rs. 1,000 and three with Mr. Hornumji Cursetji, the proprietor of a firm for Rs. 3,000. Later, he sent 10,000 francs to his solicitors in Paris in two instalments. He asked Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons to take charge of the remaining nine cases and had not so far paid the amount of Rs. 1,800 to the firm in respect of their bills. The complainant on his return to Bombay in June 1926, discovered that a large portion of his property was misappropriated. He then lodged a complaint with the police.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" but the Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted and sentenced the accused as above.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution.

RETIRING IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS

The retiring Improvements Committee met for the last time on Tuesday afternoon and disposed of a number of items on the agenda.

On the motion of Mr. W. H. Neilson, the Committee recorded its sense of appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. H. A. Rahimtoola, the retiring Chairman.

Mr. Rahimtoola reciprocated the kind sentiments expressed by the Committee and made particular reference to certain members who, he said, had rendered yeoman's services to the Committee during the long period they were its constituents. He particularly referred to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Sir Phruse Sethna, Mr. Mirza, Mr. Mody and Mr. Parekar. The Committee was then dissolved.

At the next meeting, the new Committee will elect its Chairman.

effected the arrest of The accused some of whom were injured. A few policemen also received injuries.

About ten witnesses were examined, but none could identify the accused as having taken part in the riot.

Luxman Vithoo, a Hindu who was arrested in the act of assaulting one of the accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced by His Worship to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, further one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

FACTION FIGHT IN BOMBAY STREET

6 PERSONS INJURED

There was serious fighting in Bombay on Monday morning between two factions of Mahomedans. Sticks, knives and other weapons were freely used with the result that 6 persons were injured in the course of the fight. Two of these persons received very serious injuries. The injured persons are lying in the hospital and one of them has made a dying deposition. Six arrests have been made by the police.

Inquiries reveal that the two parties, have been at loggerheads for the last few years. The matters were brought to a head on Monday, when the two factions headed by Gulab Mohamed and Antonio Joseph, a convert to Islam, respectively met together at Nesbit Road on their way to Mazagaon Police Court. The party of Gulab were complainants in a case which was fixed for hearing on Monday and Antonio Joseph and his men were the accused. The leaders had some altercation between themselves and this ultimately resulted in a free fight between the two factions. Gulab received serious stab wounds on his back and the chest and Antonio was stabbed on the neck. Besides these, four others were slightly injured.

6 PERSONS ARRESTED.

The Byculla police hastened to the scene and arrested six persons alleged to have been involved in the rioting. The two ring-leaders who were profusely bleeding were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where they were detained for treatment. In view of the precarious condition of Gulab, his dying deposition was recorded by the Magistrate. The arrested persons will be placed before the Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court when the police will make a remand application.

ACCUSED REMANDED DINTO CUSTODY.

The Bombay City Police have arrested on Tuesday five persons in connection with the alleged numerous assault on Gulam Mahomed Abdullah, an embezzler, by a group of Mahomedans of a rival faction while walking along Ollivant Bridge, on Monday morning. Pending investigation a remand was obtained for placing them into police custody till May 1.

The arrested persons are: Alladatta Mahomed Sidik, Antons Joseph, Latif Jassam, Abbas Ebrahim and Shaifaz Syed Mahabib Ali.

IGN OF EARLY MONSOON?

ULTRY WEATHER IN BOMBAY

For a brief time on Tuesday morning, the Island of Bombay experienced a sudden change in the weather. The temperature had gone a little higher on the previous night and in the early hours of the morning the weather took somewhat monsoonic appearance. There was thundering accompanied by occasional flashes of lightning. At certain places, there were slight showers of rain. People must have enjoyed this change as it gave a glimpse of the approaching monsoons. There was again a reversion towards normal later in the morning. The weather is getting more and more sultry every day and all signs indicate that this year the monsoons will begin some time earlier than usual.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

POLICE COURT PLEADERS' PROTEST

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the members of the Bar practising in Police Courts held on the 20th instant:

"This meeting of the members of the Bar practising in Police Courts while reiterating the Resolution passed by the members of the Police Courts Bar Association on the 11th April, 1929 expressed its entire disapproval of appointing any one having no legal qualification and who is not a member of the Bar as a Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate and ventures to express the opinion that such an appointment is wholly uncalled for and is in supersession of the claims of the practising members of the Bar and highly detrimental to the interest of the public."

EDUCATION OF MASSES

HOW YOUTH CAN TACKLE THE PROBLEM

MR. MEHERAL'S PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. Mr. Yussuf A. Meheral, Hon. Secretary, All-India Youth League, delivered an address to the youth of Bombay through the journal members of the 10th Daiwadnyia Union, on Saturday in the hall of the Sangeet Mahal, 10th Rd.

Making a modest beginning to explain the objects of the All-India Youth League, the speaker plunged into the discussion of the political problems of India to-day, and, weaving them through the eyes of the Indian National Congress, regretted that that national body had now, changed its venue from the political to the social activities, e.g. Khadi, Untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity. He also decried the estrangement of hearts among some of the prominent Congressmen, who went the length of telling tales against one another and also flattery those against whom the tales were told. By way of a contrast, he pointed out the cohesion subsisting among the youth and adults in China, who both behaved well at the time of the late Exor Rebellion and the recent Chinese Revolution. In view of this fact, he entreated the youth of his country to buck up, whatever the backsliding of the elders, and save the face of their motherland.

EDUCATION OF MASSES.

He laid great stress on the education of the masses and the uplifting of the do-no-trodden, and, for the securing of these ends, he emphasised the necessity of forming study-circles, where eminent scholars would be too willing patriotically to give lectures on a variety of subjects and so make the nation enlightened. He explained that what he was now preaching was being practised by the members of the Youth-League in the City, in the direction of giving free education to the children of the backward classes, living in slum areas, though what might be called the Kindergarten system. He said that before band of youth 'comrades' had ventured on the scene, another benevolent agency had undertaken to uplift the masses in certain quarters. The Youth-Leaguers saw that the process of the predecessor in work was faulty in one or two respects, and, so, they started a novel plan of their own.

A CLEVER RUSE.

They entered one of the slum-quarters one evening with a ball in hand and, taking possession of a vacant piece of ground, began to play with the ball among themselves, without so much as looking at the surrounding crowds, who had collected to see the 'tamasha'. Playing different games in this way, for a couple of days, the curiosity of the residents of the quarters adults and children—as naturally whetted and so, they came to ask for permission to take part in the games. Having conquered their hearts in this fashion, without any specific appeal thereto, the next 'game' was to capture their intellect, and, so, patriotic songs were sung and amusing stories were told in their presence. This ruse went home, and the victims asked to be taught to read and write. After this second victory at such close quarters, the Leaguers managed to open free classes in one of the municipal schools in the neighbourhood, with the permission of the Municipal Corporation, secured after a deal of pressure. Here the classes are going on every well. Once the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, and, on another occasion, Mr. C. H. Clayton, the late Municipal Commissioner, paid surprise visits to the school, and were so satisfied with the progress of the 'tutumni', that the former gave a cheque for Rs. 300/- and the latter contrived that the corporation should give a monthly grant of Rs. 150/- to the conductors of the school, in the same way as the Corporation was giving a grant of Rs. 150/- per month to the other benevolent agency already referred to. Placing these interesting facts before the youth of Bombay generally to individually spare half an hour a day for such patriotic work, so that if 500 persons devoted themselves in this wise, there would be 250 hours spent daily for the upliftment of the masses with a stupendously beneficial result.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

If a satisfactory settlement is of this question is not reached on Wednesday, there is a likelihood of a general strike being declared immediately.

The contention of the Girni Kamgar Union is that a systematic campaign of victimization of its members has been begun, by individual mill-owners with the connivance or encouragement of the Mill-owners' Association with a view to destroy the Union. The campaign is being carried on

APPEAL TO DAIVADNYA YOUTH

Descending from generalities into particularities the speaker pathetically appealed to the Daiwadnyia youth to gird up their loins, join the Youth-League, and, as such, or otherwise, take up public work in the name of the country. He asked that the Shri Mangal Hariachandralaya Hall be sought to be reserved for the use of the purposes of the Youth-League, e.g. study-classes, office-work, and accommodation to the League-preachers, who would be roving from place to place.

With a cordial vote of thanks and the serving of tea, the proceedings terminated.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. REPRESSION

Attend To-day's Meeting at Khar

APPEAL TO SUBURBAN RESIDENTS

In response to the appeal issued by the Congress leaders for funds to defend the under-trial prisoners of Meerut, we, the suburban residents of Bombay, bring to notice the following facts for their consideration.

The suburban residents are aware of the recent arrests and the repressive policy of the Government launched against the Labour and National Movement in the country. The Nationalist Press is daily publishing the condition of the 31 Labour leaders arrested in connection with the Meerut case. The interviews of various leaders who saw the under-trial prisoners, clearly show the treatment meted out to them and the bad and insufficient food given to them. Remand after remand is being taken, and no proper arrangements have been made so far, for their defence. The leaders of the Congress have formed a Defence Committee with an appeal to the public for a lakh of rupees for the defence of the accused. We hope that it is not too much to expect of every patriotic suburban citizen to contribute his mite towards

the relief of the victims of bureaucratic repression. Mr. K. F. Nariman and others have formed a Committee at Bombay to collect funds for supporting the needy families of the arrested persons to conduct their defence, and to arrange for their food requirements.

A meeting of the suburban residents will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., in the Laxmi Society Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar, to devise ways and means to help these arrested persons, to protest against the repressive policy of the Government, condemn the promulgation of the Public Safety Ordinance, and to congratulate President Patel for his bold stand.

All suburban residents are requested to muster strong and make the meeting a great success.

H. D. Rajah,
D. M. Joshi,
Hiralal M. Desai,
Mrs. Subashini Nambiar,
Lester Hutchinson,
N. K. Modi,
and others.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY?

Threat of a General Strike Again

ALLEGATIONS OF VICTIMIZATIONS

The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, writes as follows:

Fifteen thousand workers belonging to the three mills of the Wadia group, viz., the Spring, the Textile and the Century, have been on strike for the last 30 days in protest against the victimization of those of their comrades who have been taking a leading part in the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union. The number of strikers has swollen since Saturday last by the addition of the workers of the Morarji Gokuldas Mills. The latter 'downed tools' in sympathy with the women operatives of the winding department who have been complaining for a long time that their wages are very low, and also in protest against the victimization of one of their leaders.

All attempts to negotiate with the individual mill-owners having failed, all the complaints about victimization were placed before the Mill-owners' Association, and after a long discussion at the joint conference between the Sub-committee of the Mill-owners' Association and the Joint Strike Committee on Monday last it was agreed that the question about the Wadia group of mills should be thrashed out at the next sitting of the Joint Conference on Wednesday.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

If a satisfactory settlement is of this question is not reached on Wednesday, there is a likelihood of a general strike being declared immediately.

The contention of the Girni Kamgar Union is that a systematic campaign of victimization of its members has been begun, by individual mill-owners with the connivance or encouragement of the Mill-owners' Association with a view to destroy the Union. The campaign is being carried on

with great vigour, especially since the arrests of the Labour leaders on March 20.

It is with great difficulty that the Union has been able so far to prevent outbreaks of strikes in several other mills in protest against this victimization. The Union has tried every means to preserve peace by means of negotiations, and if the last attempt fails the Union will be compelled to advise the workers to declare a general strike.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE. On Tuesday morning at the Spring Mill when a number of women strikers who were engaged in a peaceful demonstration against 'black-legs' are alleged to have been assaulted by the police.

The Union has sent a letter to the Commissioner of Police, protesting against the attitude of the police officers towards the strikers.

Fifteen women strikers of the Spring Mill were arrested on Tuesday morning, while they were engaged in a peaceful demonstration against the 'black-legs'. Later, they were all released on bail on payment of a security of Rs. 50 each.

Two women strikers of the Morarji Gokuldas Mill were arrested on Monday evening and placed before an Hon. Magistrate on Tuesday. The case against them has been postponed till the 27th instant.

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The
Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1930.

Complete the Settlement

If any attempts are being made by responsible bodies to complete the constitutional settlement between the Hindus and Muslims, we are not aware of them. But we feel it necessary to repeat in view of the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, that the negotiations which abruptly ended at the National Convention at Calcutta should be resumed forthwith. With the Hindu Mahasabha lightheartedly revoking its pledged support to the Nehru settlement and a section of the Muslim community taking up an equally irreconcilable attitude, the position has become too serious to be left to drift. There is, however, no occasion for any feeling of diffidence in respect of an equitable settlement. Every body knows that the Congress-League settlement of 1927, which was itself the result of persistent endeavours of the Congress on the one hand and Nationalist Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Ansari on the other, was acceptable to all but a few irreconcilable communalists. The Congress-League settlement had all the merits and demerits of a compromise but it had the supreme merit of being acceptable to both sides. The Nehru Committee, which was largely the creation of the Congress, submitted a slightly different scheme of settlement, introducing some decided improvements from the national point of view. But, unfortunately, these improvements have not been so far wholly acceptable to a large section of the Muslim community though an equally large and more influential section, represented by the Muslim League, has accepted them with some modifications. The responsibility now lies on the Congress and also the Muslim League to devise a fresh settlement on the basis of the Nehru Committee's scheme.

The problem of devising a fresh settlement reconciling the provisions of the Nehru scheme and the Congress-League scheme seems to us quite feasible. We say so, because the two schemes differ little in essentials. Both are framed on the basis of joint electorates, and both recommend the separation of Sind and Reforms

in the N.W.F. Province and British Baluchistan. But, while the Congress-League scheme recommends reservation of seats for Muslims in all provinces, the Nehru scheme recommends such reservation only in the provinces where Muslims are in a minority, dropping it in Bengal and the Punjab on the ground that under universal franchise Muslims in these provinces would not need any reservation. We are glad to note that Mr. Jinnah appreciates the point of view of the Nehru scheme, but he suggests that in the event of adult suffrage not being established, there should be reservation for Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab on the population basis for at least ten years. A good argument against the suggestion is that if alternatives were to be contemplated in the provisions of the Nehru Constitution, there would be no end to such alternatives.

As regards the separation of Sind, too, Mr. Jinnah accepts the qualifications about the financial enquiry suggested by the Nehru Committee but asks why the Congress or the Hindus should not allow the separation to take effect even before the establishment of Government under the Nehru Constitution. The question is plausible but we think it is best considered along with the larger and more momentous question of what the country should do if Government accept the Nehru Constitution piece-meal and not in toto. With regard to Mr. Jinnah's claim for one-third representation in the Central Legislature, we have already expressed our view in support of the claim. It is said that Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and several other Congress leaders are in sympathy with the claim, though it is a pity that they did not express that sympathy at the National Convention when Mr. Jinnah advanced the claim. We trust now at least the Congress Working Committee will get into touch with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League, which has suggested certain modifications subject to which it has accepted the Nehru Constitution, and submit a fresh scheme of settlement to the All-India Congress Committee.

Amazing Ineptitude.

We do not know which department of the Government of India is concerned with the arrangement for the publication of the Butler Committee's Report but whichever the Department may be, it has most stupidly blundered in this matter. The Associated Press message dated Simla April 16, which contained a summary of the Report, stated that the Report was to be presented to Parliament and simultaneously published both in England and India on that day. According to the usual practice a copy of the Report should have been supplied to every newspaper office by the 15th instant. Not only was no copy sent to newspaper offices on that day but none has been received so far and what is most amazing is that no explanation has been forthcoming from the Government of India about such a treatment given to the press in India. From the cable which Mr. Chudgar has sent to the "Sourashtra" it appears that copies of the Report have been made available to the public as well as the Press in England. Mr. Chudgar, in his message, says that public opinion has triumphed. His interpretation of the findings and recommendations of the Report is so much at variance with that based on the summary made available in this country that the only conclusion to which one can arrive is that either Mr. Chudgar or the compiler of the

summary has grievously erred. However that may be, the Government of India owe an explanation to the public and Press about their failure to supply them with copies of the Report. The manner in which the entire business of the publication of the Report has been managed by the Government, who maintain a costly Publicity Department, betrays amazing ineptitude on their part.

Just Grievance

The Bombay Police Court Bar Association has protested against the rumoured appointment by the Government of Bombay to the acting post of an Additional Presidency Magistrate in this City of an officer who has served Government for a number of years in a clerical capacity, but who has no legal qualifications. It is a just grievance, in which the public will warmly share, when the Bar Association points out that the holding of such an important post by a person of such notoriously inadequate qualifications will cripple the dispensation of justice. If the Government of Bombay wish to reward this particular officer, other avenues of showing their appreciation of his work are open to them than asking him to do work which, as the Public Services Commission specifically recommended, should be performed by persons trained in law. Direct recruitment from the legal profession is the only competent method for selection to judicial appointments and the Government cannot say they have no field from which to recruit.

Mischievous

The "Times of India" placarded on Tuesday the news of a "riot" in Bombay. The details of the affray given in the columns of the journal itself indicate that it was a street brawl between two contending factions of Muslims which ended in slight injuries to four persons while two were taken to hospital in a precarious condition. In a big city street brawls are not an uncommon occurrence, though the record of peaceful India compares very favourably with that of Western countries in this respect. But the object of splashing affrays of this kind as the chief news of the day, a practice which the "Times of India" favours, can only be to derive the utmost political profit from such occurrences. The desire evidently is to make out that Indians do not know how to keep peace and that, therefore, they do not deserve self-government. It is a mischievous attempt to blockade truth and to misrepresent Indian conditions, but Indians at least know that they cannot expect anything better from the "Times of India".

Muzzling Public Opinion

That pinchbeck Mussolini who operates in Cairo in feeble imitation of his model who has managed to secure an All-Fascist Parliament at Rome, progresses from one foolish step to another in the fond hope that the Wafdists, his political enemies, will be effectively put out of action. The Wafdists rightly claim to voice the mass opinion in Egypt. Hence the anxiety of the moud Pasha Mahmoud to muzzle public opinion and rule by ordinance and police repression. He has just promulgated two new laws with the object of "preventing public disorder." The first makes liable to imprisonment and heavy fine all those who "incite hatred or contempt" of the existing regime, the second gives officialdom greater powers in regard to prohibition of public meetings and processions. A Cairo correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal states that in this policy of wholesale suppression of public opinion Mahmoud Pasha Mahmoud "is receiving the fullest support of British authorities." This is how Britain has granted "independence" to Egypt.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT AND BRITISH INDIA.

CREATING AN ULSTER IN INDIA.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR)

I.

Before the announcement of the Butler Committee, the forebodings contained in a letter, published in the London "Times," clearly indicated that there was something brewing disastrous to the growth of Swaraj in India. The theory of direct relations to the Crown, the creation of an office of Viceroy, divested ad hoc of his functions as Governor-General-in-Council, the separation of the Political Department from the Government of India and the unwillingness of the Indian Princes to be in subordination to any Government which is responsible to an Indian Legislature—all these were clearly suggested. Then came the Butler Committee. The narrow terms of reference, the still more limited interpretation put on the terms of reference by the Chairman, the most injudicious procedure adopted by the Committee in the matter of receiving evidence and the complete secrecy which shrouded the working of this body, created serious apprehensions in the minds of people that the Committee was intended to work out preliminaries to thwart the progress of the movement for self-government in India. The report of the Committee shows that these fears are fully realised. It is attempted to show in this article the far-reaching consequences which some recommendations of the Committee are sure to have on British India. What the Princes have gained by this Committee and how the report affects the interests of the subjects of the Indian States we leave aside for the moment as the detailed

printed Report is not yet available.

UNTENABLE THEORY.

So far as British India is concerned, the composition of this Committee did not contain any representative of British India. No opportunity was given to British Indian public to represent their view before this Committee. The Committee, however, had the audacity on "ex parte" evidence to make recommendations seriously prejudicing the powers and status of the future Government in India. The first conclusion of the Committee is that "the relationship of the States to the Paramount Power is a relationship to the Crown, that treaties made with them are treaties made with the Crown." This is what is now termed as the theory of direct relations with the Crown. With due deference to the Committee, we take the liberty of stating that this is unwarranted. The present writer has exposed the hollowness of the theory previously. The memorandum of the Indian States' people contains an exhaustive statement of the fallacious character of this theory. So eminent a jurist as Sir Sivaswami Iyer has explained that this theory is untenable. The Nehru Committee report also supports our own view. The Butler Committee report does not seem to quote the authorities for this conclusion. No treaties have been cited which were concluded with the Crown. The Committee complacently states: "We find ourselves in agreement with much of Sir Leslie Scott's opinion and we agree

that the relationship of the States to the Paramount Power is a relationship to the Crown."

WHAT IS "PARAMOUNT POWER?"

We notice that the Committee has defined what is meant by the expression "Paramount Power". No definition of this term is given in the Government of India Act. The Committee defines that Paramount Power means the Crown acting through the Secretary of State and the Governor-General-in-Council who are responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain. This definition is based upon Section 1, Section 2 and Section 33 of the Government of India Act and Paramount Power so defined, means the Government of India. The Government was transferred to the Crown in 1858. The post of the Secretary of State for India was then created. The Board of Commissioners was then abolished. The Governor-General-in-Council was made subordinate to the Secretary of State for India. Before this period, the East India Company was virtually the dominant power. All treaties and engagements relating to Indian States were concluded before 1858. The treaties concluded after 1858, relate to financial relations and are not of any use to throw any light upon the political status of the Indian States in relation to the Crown. The Government of India Act of 1858 lays down that all treaties made with the Indian States, prior to 1858, are binding on the Crown. It is thus as clear as day-light

(Continue on Page 10.)

Notes of the Day

Simonites in London.

Indians in London are not without their black sheep. Reuter tells us that some students composing the "Chief Punjab Association", London, will present an address to the Simon Commission on its arrival in London. We should not be surprised to learn that the Association is formed expressly for the purpose. We have no doubt the general Indian population in London will have their own demonstrations and meetings to greet the Commission in the way it deserves. It is some relief to learn from a correspondent of the "Observer" that "very little will be heard of the London side of the Commission's work for a few weeks as Sir John Simon and his four colleagues who are members of the Commons will be engaged on the work of their respective candidatures at the General Election."

A Record Gift.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has perhaps beaten his own splendid record of charities by his latest endowment of one crore of rupees for industrial advancement. The Industrial Fund which he has inaugurated displays his discrimination as well as his beneficence. It is, we understand, to be utilised for the development of industries in general and cottage industries in particular. The benefit of the Fund is not confined to his State, for we are told that assistance is promised to young men

in obtaining training in industrial processes either within or without the State. Wisely managed and utilised, the Fund can be turned into a great national investment with the promise of a perennial return. The Nizam's example deserves to be emulated by his brother Princes and the Provincial Governments of British India.

Journalists And Schoolmaster.

While congratulating Dr. U. Rama Rao and Dr. Krishna Rao, Editors of the "Antiseptic", on the occasion of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the journal, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar remarked that the journalists' profession in India was not sufficiently organised. It is not necessary to attempt to discuss here the reasons for this regrettable fact. We only mention the fact to urge all those who take journalism seriously to make a genuine and vigorous effort so to organise their profession as to enable it to fulfil the high ideals it stands for. Journalists share with schoolmasters the distinction of belonging to a noble but an unhappy profession. The question of emoluments which the term "profession" here suggests is a tough problem. For some years to come, we fear, journalists in India, like their fellow-sufferers, the schoolmasters, will have to be content with very plain living with such comfort as their high thinking may bring them.

Prof. Rao's Institute.

Prof. Rao's National Physical Cul-

ture Institute has done a great service to the City of Bombay by popularising physical culture among all classes of people of both the sexes. It is an achievement indeed that within but five years of its existence its membership should have gone beyond a thousand, consisting of persons of nearly all communities and ages. The institution deserves all the praise that was bestowed on it by Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. K. F. Nariman at the physical culture demonstration given by Prof. Rao and his pupils on Sunday. We are glad to learn that a new branch of the Institution is to be shortly opened in Fort. We trust more and more persons will avail themselves of the training given by the Institute.

A Thought For The Day.

"Let all apologists for the spiritual civilisation of the East reflect on this. What spirituality is there in a civilisation which tolerates such a terrible form of human slavery as the 'ricksha coolie'? Do we seriously believe that there can be any spiritual life left in those poor human beasts of burden who run and toil and sweat under that peculiar bondage of slavery which knows neither the minimum wage nor any limit of working hours? Do we really believe that the life of a 'ricksha coolie' is more spiritual or more moral than that of the American workman who rides to and from his work in his own motor-car?"—Hu Shih in "Whither Man-kind".

SUPPORT "SAK'S" ELECTION FUND

Mr. Bharucha's Appeal

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has issued the following appeal:—

Friends,—You know so well, how dear old Sak has been fighting so singly and so ably, the battle of India's freedom on the floor of the House of Commons, and holding that position, how he has been carrying on an international propaganda to attain this end. His independence is simply marvellous. He stands for truth, as he understands it, regardless of all consequences, and he is never deterred to throw up his old party and old friends, when he finds them obstructing his programme of work for the amelioration of humanity at large. We may not all agree with all his views and all his methods but we cannot but admire his sterling integrity, his great ability and his sincere self-sacrifice for the cause he espouses. To-day he is faced with intense and formidable opposition, not only from Conservatives and Liberals, but even from official Labour group, but Sak stands undeterred. He has done nothing to lose the support of his electors, he has been true to all his pledges and he has never staved himself for his constituency, or for the great cause of struggling and starving humanity which he has made his own. REMITTANCES SENT.

An election fund has been started and remittances by post and telegraph have been sent to dear old

Sak aggregating £ 500/- (Five hundred Pounds). We want £500/- more for his election expenses, and we appeal to all friends of India, here and abroad to contribute their mite to Sak's Election Fund.

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Friends! when will you send your contributions? Time is short. Everyday and every rupee count. So, pray! don't delay, and forward your donations to undersigned.

B. F. BHARUCHA.
63, Pedder Road, Bombay.

ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 22.

Mr. Piatkov's estimate of 150 million sterling worth of orders to Britain was the subject of questions in the Commons to-day.

Sir Austen Chamberlain in reply stated that orders had been made dependent not only upon the resumption of diplomatic relations but also upon the granting of extensive new credits to Russia. Thus no satisfaction had been offered for abuses of which the British Government complained while the demand was made for the revival and the extension of financial provisions of the 1921 Draft Treaty which the British Government had declared to be unacceptable. "If the Soviets ever desire to make definite proposals, there are

sources through which it may be accomplished. Meantime, trading facilities are not interrupted." Soviet Government had placed orders in Britain though not to the extent of the amount of credit opened to them by the British purchases in Russia.—Reuter.

League Agrees to Soviet Proposals

LONDON, April 23.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee after three hours private session finally agreed on the chapter on chemical warfare in the draft Convention with an addition proposed by the Belgian delegation prohibiting such warfare under conditions of reciprocity between States. The Committee also adopted Russian motion in favour of encouraging Powers who have not yet signed Protocol of 1925 abolishing chemical warfare to do so. Hitherto 13 States have signed protocol.—Reuter.

INDIAN LABOUR CONDITIONS

Whitley Commission Strictly for British India

NO HOPE OF INQUIRY IN INDIAN STATES

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Kelly asked whether the views of the Textile and Railwayworkers' Unions in favour of including conditions in the Indian States within the scope of the Whitley Commission's enquiry would be taken into consideration.

Earl Winterton replied that Lord Peel had not received from the Unions mentioned any statement of views. There was no question of the scope of the Commission's enquiry being extended beyond British India. Naturally the views of such bodies would be considered, but the regulation of labour conditions in the States was a branch of their own internal administration, uncontrolled by the Paramount Power.

Mr. Saklatvala asked a supplementary question whether Earl Winterton did not realise that if a uniform condition was not guaranteed in British India as well as under the Princes, there would be a tendency on the part of employers to start factories in the Native States with a view to obtaining a better opportunity for exploitation.

Earl Winterton said that the point was one of great constitutional importance, namely whether the Government of India could enquire into labour conditions in the Native States. He was sure that Lord Peel was not prepared to do anything of the sort without most careful enquiry. Earl Winterton was unable to

hold out the hope that such enquiry was possible.—Reuter.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

LORD PEEL UNABLE TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, April 22.

In the House of Commons during question time Sir Walter de Free suggested the desirability of publishing the summary of the causes and aims of subversive propaganda in India which had entailed the introduction of Public Safety measures.

Earl Winterton in a written reply said that when the Governor-General's recent Ordinance was received Lord Peel would consider the desirability of its publication together with a brief statement of reasons which had necessitated its issue, but as regards any more general statement it would be improper to publish a statement on a matter which was "sub-judice".

RANGOON BAR.

Earl Winterton replying to Mr. Gardner said that an enquiry would be made of the Government of India regarding the present position under the rule issued by the Bar Council of the High Court of Rangoon debarring from practice in the courts of Burma those who were not enrolled in the Rangoon High Court.

WHITLEY COMMISSION PERSONNEL

Replying to Mr. Snell, Earl Winterton said that Lord Peel was not yet in a position to announce the terms of reference and personnel of the Royal Commission to enquire into labour conditions in India.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT AT CHINCHPOKLY

Several Persons Injured

A serious fracas took place at Chinchpokly on Tuesday night resulting in injuries to several persons.

Tuesday being the Hanuman Jayanti Day, a procession of Bhayas started from Chinchpokly singing songs and playing drums and other musical instruments. As they were passing the mosque near the Gokhale Hotel on the Dadar-Parel Road, some Muslims objected to their playing music but the procession passed the place quite safely. Fifteen minutes later another procession of Hindus started from Komdi Gully, Lalbagh towards Parel. When this procession reached the mosque, it is alleged that a crowd of Muslims who had gathered began to abuse the Hindus and some stones were pelted on the procession. This was a signal for both sides to indulge in free fight for more than 15 minutes when the police appeared on the spot and arrested a few of the rowdy elements from both sides.

It is understood that about eight persons are admitted to Hospital for injuries.

SIR G. SCHUSTER CONFERS WITH MILL OWNERS

Free Press Attempts to Lift the Veil

REVISION OF CUSTOM TARIFF SUGGESTED

BOMBAY, April 23.

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—There is considerable speculation as to the chief underlying object of the visits which the Hon. Sir George Schuster is making to the principal centres of commerce and industry in India. I am in a position to state briefly the mission on which the Hon. the Finance Member is embarked.

The mission of the Finance Member may be briefly stated as follows:—

To understand by personal investigation and study as to: (1) The true state of trade commerce and industry of India. (2) If there is depression, as asserted by Indian commercial community, what are the causes. (3) What is the effective method of increasing the revenues of the Central Government.

The views of the Indian commercial community may be briefly summed up as under:— (1) The country is suffering from severe depression in trade, commerce and industry.

(2) The depression can be briefly traced to the effects of the 18d. ratio.

(3) The success of any reformed administration depends on the solution of the problem of financial stringency.

(4) The problem of financial stringency can be best solved by (a) reverting to 16d. ratio, (b) organisation of system of credit suited to conditions of the country, (c) scientific revision of customs tariffs, (d) courageous policy of protection and promotion of national industries.

NO REVISION OF RATIO INJUSTICE.

The Finance Member has made it clear that whatever the merits or demerits of the 18d. ratio, his mind is closed as far as the reversion to 16d. ratio is concerned. He has also equally made it clear that on the other remaining issues, he has an open mind and that he is prepared to consult representative Indian commercial opinion and to follow a policy that accords with public opinion in the country. On the question of organisation of credit, the Finance Member has already given proof of his earnestness and sincerity by the manner in which he has determined the nature, scope and manner of the aforesaid inquiry.

BEYOND HIS POWER.

The question of revision of the protection policy of the Government of India is outside the Finance portfolio which leaves only the question of the revision of customs tariffs from revenue point of view. The custom tariffs contribute a large percentage of the central revenues. And the revenue duty is to-day only about 11 per cent. while in a country like England, the average duty under preferential tariff is as high

FIRE AT CHAMPA GULLY

WATCHMEN'S PROMPT MEASURES SAVE LIFE AND PROPERTY

A fire that would have developed into a serious conflagration enveloping the Mulji Jetha Market, was happily nipped in the bud, thanks to the prompt action taken by the Sikh watchmen of the market and the timely arrival of the Fire Brigade.

It appears that about 7-45 p.m. a Singh watchman Mising guarding shop No. 56 in Champa Gully noticed smoke issuing out of the shop. He at once communicated the news to the Head Watchman Budshingh Tagore who phoned to the Fire Brigade and informed the police.

In the meanwhile as the watchman saw that the smoke was increasing in volume and that the lives of the residents of the building were in danger, they went to the residents and helped the women and children to be removed from the building to a safe place.

Fire engines from Bhuleshwar, Gowalia Tank and Fort rushed to the spot and brought the fire under control.

No loss of life is reported to have taken place.

The loss to property is yet not known but it is believed to be covered by insurance.

The shop belonged to Messrs. Chaturbhuj Tulsidas. The cause of the fire is not known.

NO ROOM FOR DYARCHY

Bengal Stands by the Congress

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Interviewed by a Free Press representative in regard to the dissolution of the Bengal Council, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Council said:—

"If the Governor of Bengal and his Government are under the impression that this hurried election will affect the Congress Party prejudicially, they are hopelessly mistaken. We have been waiting for a chance. Our regret is that it did not come sooner. The Government have left no doubt as to the issue or issues on which the verdict of the electorate is sought. Firstly, a forlorn hope is entertained that the Bengal electorate will return members to the Council who will agree to run the present system of Government which is popularly known as Dyarchy, and put forward from amongst themselves men who would take up the responsibility of Ministry. Secondly, the hope is again entertained that the ranks of the Congressmen will be depleted.

"The country has already expressed its opinion, and through this general election, that opinion will be emphatically reiterated. Let there be no mistake. The Congress is united and ready and the whole province stands solid behind it. The Congress will contest, and I confidently hope, it will capture every seat, Mohomedan or Non-Mohomedan."—Free Press.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 23.
Previous Closing Rate .. 19.70
To-day's Opening Rate. 19.85
Difference .. plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate.. 19.72
Difference .. plus .02

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 23.
Previous Closing Rate .. 10.17
To-day's Opening Rate.. 10.16
Difference .. -01
To-day's Closing Rate.. 10.25
Difference .. plus .08
Broach Expectation .. Rs. 348

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 23.
Silver Ready .. 25 11 0
Unchanged.
Silver Forward .. 25 11 0
Unchanged.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 23.
1st Settlement 58 9 0
2nd Settlement 58 11 0
3rd Settlement 58 13 0

not receive from the Government of India the kind of assistance rendered by British Banks to the Lancashire industry under the recent scheme of amalgamation.

REVISION OF CUSTOM TARIFF.

One result of the discussion held to-day, it is stated, will be the preparation and presentation of the case for revision of custom tariffs on textile products from the revenue point of view. The Hon. the Finance Member, it is understood, is examining the question of revision of custom tariffs from the point of view of other industries also. As far as can be ascertained there is no likelihood of a Committee to revise the custom tariffs as such being appointed it is very likely that the question of revising the custom tariffs on textile products from the revenue point of view may get examined. One of the reasons why there would be no general inquiry is that the general question is one really for the Commerce Department.

And Sir George Rainy had stated that such an enquiry is not feasible or desirable at this juncture especially in view of the constitutional inquiry by the Simon Commission.—Free Press.

CREDIT TO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Some members of the Committee also raised the question as to why the Indian Textile industry should

RACIAL SUPERIORITY-A-MYTH

Civilization is Made Not Born

Race is the garment we are born in and is set in our biologic or blood inheritance; civilization—or culture, to use a more comprehensive term—is the garment we learn to wear and depends on physical and social environment: time, place, parents, teachers, society. The author of this chapter holds, in common with his fellow-anthropologists, that no necessary or innate connection between race and civilization has yet been proved, and that while such connection is conceivable it is highly improbable. He holds further that there is no warrant for the assumption that certain races are "higher" than others, or that there are any "pure" races, or that race mixtures (or "hybrid races") are biologically (or culturally) inferior; or even that any existing classification of mankind according to biologic or heritable features and psychologic or

cultural traits has any scientific merit or furnishes any real clue as to how peoples and cultures are genetically related. . . .

Such racial mixtures as we have in America to-day are in no essential different from race mixtures which have been going on for thousands of years in Europe and Asia, and which we have no reason to believe have ever resulted in inferior races or in breaking up civilization.

Our problems, then, are not those of race and civilization, but of too little understanding and too much prejudice. . . . Like human behavior, civilization is made and not born. Like life itself, it must be nourished day by day, ceaselessly, with new energy and new materials, or it sickens and dies.

—Race and Civilization
in *Whither Mankind*
GEORGE A. DORSEY.

SHRADHANAND PARK CASE

THE JUDGMENT

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment in the Shradhanand Park case, in which Mr. Suryanarayan Puri and 24 others were fined Rs. 30 each for alleged rioting and obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties in Shradhanand Park on March 4th, said that most of the evidence adduced by the defence to prove was false. The very variety of the accused collected confirmed the prosecution story that it was hard to get such an assortment unless the crowd had gathered for some purpose. There had been an attempt of rather ingenious nature to supply usual formalities of evidence, but the supply was not of a very good quality. There was the so-called test identification parade. Unfortunately there was no "test". As a test it was useless.

There was a very strong case that all the accused were arrested as members of undoubtedly an unlawful assembly that existed in and around the Park, continued the Magistrate. The bulk of evidence was false. The Magistrate found

DANGEROUS BURGLARS

15 Members of Gang Arrested in Calcutta

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Fifteen members of what is believed to be one of the most dangerous gangs of burglars that has operated in Calcutta for many years, have been arrested in the compound of the suspects' haunts, among them being two women. A big haul of valuable gold and silver cups and trinkets alleged to have been stolen in recent burglaries has been recovered. The arrests are a sequel to other recent epidemic of burglaries throughout the City.—A. R.

all the accused guilty under all charges and sentenced all to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, in default three months' simple imprisonment. A fortnight's time was granted to pay the fines and the realised fine would be distributed proportionately among the police.—Free Press.

What the People Say

'BHARATMEN ANGREZI RAJYA'

To The Editor "Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps you are aware of the fact that I have decided to challenge the order of the U. P. Government, proscribing one of my recent publications "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya." For the purpose of conducting the case it was on the 22nd ultimo that I wrote to the Superintendent of Police to supply me with some seven sets of the book immediately for purposes strictly legal.

The Superintendent of Police after consulting the District Magistrate wrote to me in his D. O. No. G. 28-29 of the 25th ultimo that "I asked the District Magistrate for his orders on the subject and he told me that he considered that three copies should be sufficient for your requirements."

As I have engaged more than a dozen of lawyers other than those prominent in Allahabad I am required to supply them, not only a complete set of the book but also a complete translation thereof. Ultimately I required 21 complete sets of the book for this purpose.

One of my counsel Munshi Ajodhya Prasad Verma B.A., LL.B., Advocate, applied formally for these copies to the District Magistrate who has replied him point blank in his No. 855 of the 10th April saying that "I have the honour to say that the matter has been referred to Government."

You will see according to the existing laws the appeal must be filed within 60 days from the date of the Government Notification proscribing the book which is dated 22nd March last. More than three weeks have quietly passed and so far the translation work has not made headway, for want of sufficient number of copies of the proscribed book entitled "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya." Only three sets having been supplied to me by the Superintendent of Police, I could not satisfy the demand. As I have said above a good many of my counsel are

from out station and each of them is to be supplied with a complete set in original together with English Translation in order that the appeal may be drawn up and properly conducted.

Now that the matter has been referred to the Government I am afraid the delay involve in the processes of red-tapism is proverbial in this fortunate country and if this state of affairs continue, I shall be seriously handicapped in launching the appeal in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. I wish the District authorities and the U. P. Government had by now realised that they are over doing themselves in this simple matter.

Really speaking I am already punished more than I deserved for publishing a true and authentic history and such red-tapism I assure you, Sir, is nothing shorter than an insult to the injured.—Yours, etc.,

R. SAIGAL.

28, Edmonstone Road,
Allahabad, April 19.

ADDRESS TO SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President-elect of the Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held in Bandra on the 4th and 5th May is arriving in Bandra on the 3rd May and will be taken round the town in a procession. The residents of Bandra will undoubtedly accord a rousing reception to this great leader of the peasants? It is the duty of those members of the Municipality who are in the Executive of the Reception Committee to make a move in the matter and persuade their colleagues unanimously to vote an address of welcome to him. By honoring the Sardar the Municipality will only be honoring itself.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, April 21.

PLOT AGAINST UNITED INDIA

Sir M. Visveswarayya Exposes Butler Report

NOTHING MORE THAN AN ANACHRONISM

MADRAS, April 22.

Interview by the "Swarajya", Sir M. Visveswarayya made a statement regarding the Butler Committee Report in the course of which he says:

"Obviously the policy of the Committee is against the consummation of a United India. They indeed admit that great changes have taken place within the past twenty years and that a new spirit is abroad. But they show no inclination to take advantage to advance the cause of the people. In the Committee's statements there is no hint of a future for the people of Indian States. Their proposals are unsympathetic, unhistorical and hardly constitutional or legal. The Committee make no striking or original recommendations. There is no modern conception in their outlook; certainly nothing to inspire trust or hope. Thirty years ago such a report might have passed for a sound political document; but to-day it is nothing more than an anachronism."—Free Press.

BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA'S VIEWS

In response to requests for an expression of views on the Report of the Butler Committee, Sir M. Visveswarayya has made the following statement. It will be recalled that he presided over the South Indian States Peoples' Conference in January last at which a scheme of Constitutional Reforms providing for a Dominion form of Government on a Federal basis was outlined.

FUTURE RELATIONS WITH THE CROWN.

A number of Princes asked that they should have direct relations with the Crown. The Butler Committee accept and confirm this claim. Till recently many of the States were closely allied to the Provinces, the Provincial Governors being the Agents of the Government of India. Within the past few years, a large number of these States have been separated from the Provinces and placed directly under the Government of India, evidently with the view of effecting a complete separation of British India from Indian India in due course. The recommendation of the Committee advocating direct relationship of the States to the Crown in future is doubtless intended to complete this consummation.

The Princes above referred to asked for some form of constitutional procedure to regulate their future relations with the Paramount Power. They recommended the establishment of a States' Council composed of six members and including three Princes. But the Committee consider such a scheme at present wholly premature since in their view there is no real measure of agreement among the Princes. In the Committee's opinion, such questions as arise from time to time might be settled by Departmental Standing Committees and, when, ordinary Committees fail to agree, by other Committees more formally constituted. But the ultimate decision must rest with the Viceroy or the Secretary of State.

The Committee proceed to add that in case a Dominion form of Government should be constituted in India, the Princes should not be transferred, without their own agreement, to a relationship with that Government. The Committee are apparently opposed to such a prospect for they do not say how they would deal with the cases of Princes that do desire to retain their present relations with the Government of India after it becomes responsible to the Indian Legislature.

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

With regard to financial and economic relations between British India and the States, the Committee recommend that an expert body be appointed to enquire into the claims of the States to share in the customs revenue and at the same time also into the advantages of their contribution to the Imperial revenues. They lay down no general principles, but aver that all questions relating to salt, opium, excise and other similar financial claims can be settled on the advice of Committees to be constituted by the Viceroy.

The Committee as they toured through the States collected elaborate statistics concerning past and existing financial relations, but judging from the summary of their Re-

port they have made no use of them presumably because they thought they could not bind the future Government of India to any preconceived settlement.

EFFECT ON THE INDIAN STATES.

The Princes have protested against indiscriminate interference in their internal affairs. But the Committee claim that they have ascertained the views of the Princes on a body and consider that such interference is unavoidable by the very nature of the position of the Paramount Power. "Paramountcy," they say, "must be paramount." The States' people, on the other hand, welcome interference of the Paramount Power in cases of misrule though they would like to see this done by a Government which is maintained under a popular constitution. They desire to be under the future Dominion Government, because, under democratic auspices, the way for transforming their States into constitutional monarchies would be easier.

Although the Committee ignore that there should be such a thing as rights or interests for the people of the States, the more fair-minded of the Princes, recognising that autocracy cannot long live side by side with democracy, are willing to extend the liberties of their people. Some have also expressed a willingness to join the future Government of India on a Federal basis.

POLICY OF THE REPORT.

Obviously the policy of the Committee is against the consummation of a United India. They indeed admit that great changes have taken place within the past twenty years and that "a new spirit is abroad," but they show no inclination to take advantage of either to advance the cause of the people. In the Committee's statements there is no hint of a future for the Indian States' people. Their proposals are unsympathetic, unhistorical and hardly constitutional or legal. The Committee make no striking or original recommendations. There is no modern conception in their outlook, certainly nothing to inspire trust or hope. Thirty years ago, such a report might have passed for a sound political document. To-day it is nothing more than an anachronism.

NEW DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The new Dominion Government, if it is to be of the Federal type, should consist of a Governor-General, a Central Legislature of two Houses comprising the representatives of both British Provinces and Indian States and a Cabinet or Executive Council of about 16 Ministers acceptable to those representatives. Sixteen Ministers are mentioned because that number or more will be required to do justice, on modern constitutional lines, to the large interests which will be entrusted to their keeping. Both Canada and Australia have a Federal Constitution. There are 18 Ministers in Canada and 13 in Australia, although the population of the two Dominions is, respectively, less than 3 and 2 per cent. of that of India.

The Committee object to entrusting a Member of the Government of India with the Indian States portfolio because they say he will be overruled by his colleagues. The entire Cabinet will in the nature of things be the custodian of the interests of every section of the population; and if in a Federal Constitution the Members of the Cabinet who hold the Indian States portfolio are selected from among those acceptable to the representatives of the States in the Central Legislature, the States may be sure of a fair deal.

Thinking people who have given close attention to the question of Indian Reforms will admit that three-fourths or more of the work that will be done in the future Dominion Legislature, after the Provincial Governments become autonomous, will be of common interest both to the Provinces and the States.

It may be argued, as the Committee have done, that some of the States will stand by their treaty rights and refuse to send representatives to the Central Legislature. This should be expected. But the door should be kept open in the Central Legislature to representatives of all such States as wish to come in. The

number of seats allotted to each State as wish to come in. The Central Legislature may be fixed; and if any of the States abstain from participation, the seats intended for their representatives should be left vacant. It will not be long before the States to discover that they are at present paying taxes which they did not vote for and are bound by legislation to which they were not consenting parties. They will soon find out that by sending representatives to the Central Legislature, they gain in every way and lose nothing. As this truth begins to dawn on them, every State will eventually claim the privilege.

THE FEDERAL IDEAL.

It is now time that all parties concentrated on the only true solution demanded by the situation, namely, the working up of a sound strong Federal Constitution for a United India. Practically every Dominion—Canada, Australia and South Africa—has been built up by coalitions of smaller States and not by separatist schemes like those advocated by the Committee. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report placed the Federal ideal before the public more than ten years ago. Quite recently one of the Princes expressed himself in favour of the same. The European Association of Calcutta have also blessed the idea. There is no avoiding such a constitution. A Federal India must come sooner or later; it will be most beneficial to constitute it at the very beginning.

A Federal Government is without question the right permanent solution. The States' people pay taxes to the Government of India both directly and indirectly; their external relations are controlled by the laws of the Central Government; and many of their internal laws also, are to a large extent moulded on those of British India. The States' people have, therefore, both a legal and a moral right to be represented in the Central Legislature.

This is an occasion to remove, not to emphasise, class prejudices and conflict of interests but under the Committee's scheme of things, we have to remain content with a divided India and a weak subordinate Central Government. This is a time for the Paramount Power to take a broad view of their responsibilities and demonstrate their good will to the people of India by paving the way for a United India on a Federal basis.

DOMINION PREPARATIONS COMMISSIONS.

The main lines of the future constitution should be laid down by an Act of Parliament after consulting the leading representatives of the three parties concerned, namely, the Princes, people of States and people of British India. The Act should specify the nature of the franchise, the constitution of the two Houses of the Legislature and the number of Members of the first Executive Council or Cabinet of the Governor-General. The necessary powers being defined, the Dominion Government should be brought into existence without delay. It is not desirable to attempt to instruct the new authority as to how it should conduct itself; nor should time be wasted in working out any of the innumerable details of the changes that will be necessary. The transformation will of necessity take time. For that purpose some four or five Commissions termed the "Dominion Preparations Commissions" should be appointed to investigate and suggest proposals for the reorganization of finance, defence, transport, foreign political and trade relations, etc.

These Commissions will visit or send representative to the British Dominions and other self-governing countries, collect information and after a comparative study of the conditions make suitable suggestions and submit definite measures to be adopted. Each Commission will formulate and submit its proposals in the order of urgency and importance. They proposals may then be discussed and approved by the Central Legislature and accepted and put into execution by Government one by one. These Commissions, should be independent of the Executive and work directly under the new Legislature. They should be maintained for from five to ten years till the Dominion Government is properly constituted and normal efficient working conditions are established.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH'S VIEWS

Sadar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Honorary President, Punjab Mandal in a statement to the Free Press

on the Butler Committee Report says:—For sometime past it has become a fixed policy of the British to divide a country into two before yielding to the public pressure for its freedom. Before Ireland got its present constitution, the Ulsterites were goaded to rebellion against the motherland and given separate Parliament. Egypt too before it became technically free was divided into two parts, and a separate form of Government was established in Sudan. The history of Mesopotamia and Iraq is too well-known to be forgotten in this connection.

SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF BUTLER COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The British people knew that sooner or later India, must become free. But against the dawn of such a day British Statesmen are anxious to make proper arrangements to divide India into parts. The only reason for appointing the Butler Committee was this and from the Committee's Report it is clear that it has discharged its duties quite faithfully. On all other points, specially about the powers of the Paramount Power, the position of the Indian Princes would be the same as at present. It is only on the point of the relations of Indian States and Indian Government that the Committee chalked out a new line and for reasons which are quite obvious and which cannot be misunderstood.

PRINCES' PART.

The pity is that some of the Indian Princes have agreed to play the part of tools, in this unholy affair. They have willingly lent their support to the proposition that the Motherland should be cut into two and allow the British to have permanent hold on her.

The only satisfaction is that some of the most important Princes like the Nizam, the Gaikwar and Mysore have refused to follow the decoys, into the trap. Now we should feel sure, the Indians and specially the subjects of the Indian States, would ever submit to this unpatriotic proposal. No true son of India would ever allow Indian unity to be thus destroyed.—Free Press.

SPEAKER PATEL'S TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page 12.)

hence, but he was wedded to work the reforms for what they were worth and agitate for more. He had in him the qualities of an agitator,—a firm faith in the justice of his cause, a sharp tongue and an abundance of experience earned in the expansive college of professional life. He has the opportunities that crowd the path of a venturesome career. His political evolution is a history of the evolution of the political thought of the country during the last decade. He is a living symbol of the better mind of India and to risk collision with him is to risk a clash with whatever is steady and noble and great in the political ideal of to-day. It was a main fight which Lord Irwin was forced to engage himself in and in the calmer hours that await his voyage home he will regret the supreme folly of his life in averting his defeat by the Ordinance he has issued.

FIGHT OVER ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT.

And yet the Government owe Mr. Patel a debt of gratitude for the manner in which "this little thing" has been made to loom large. When this virulent Swarajist competed with a tried Nationalist for the honour of the Chair, there were many who winked at his audacity to the power of wreckers. It is on wrecking tactics that Mr. Patel has followed. It has been a contrived thread one throughout. He took up the thread where his predecessor left and has wrought for freedom from the trammels of red-tape. His greatest work is the separation of the Secretariat of the Assembly from the department of law. Sir Frederick White began this fight and Mr. Patel saw it through though the odds against him were great. There was no scheme behind it save the smooth running of the machine. It incidentally gave a necessary escape from the cramping atmosphere of departmentalism. It was resisted to the last as every other reform has been and the citadel had to surrender only when resistance was no longer possible. Much yet remains to be done and will be achieved in due course, but the greatest affront that has yet to be faced is the threat of the deprivation of the threat of the deprivation of what is fair and adequate debate that threat still hangs: the fight may have to be bitter and fierce. But if the Opposition is true to itself, it may yet be won under Mr. Patel's tried banner. We shall emerge from it no less victorious than in the past.

"HERE IS A MAN"

The Assembly consists of many men of varied human experiences. It has older political workers, tried veterans of war. It has men of brighter career, deeper learning and of more considerable influence with large masses of men. It embraces men who have suffered for the country long and have taken toilsome journeys to the end. But Mr. Patel towers over them all and stands to-day the cynosure of all eyes, the pillar

popular right the vindicator of the liberties of the subject for free speech and free expression. Position has invested him with a halo which he strives to preserve unimpaired. The very antagonism of the Government has drawn out the concealed gem that lay imbedded in the thin veneer of obstructive Swarajism. Not often have occasions disclosed the burning rays of the Great. Some sink under the stress of power under the weight of exigencies. Mr. Patel shines resplendent amid the howls of an angry press at whose and a purblind bureaucracy here. One day when the dust and turmoil of controversy have stilled, even his fiercest enemies may feel that he stood fairly and well by his post; but that day may be long. At all events they are agreed in the unanimous acclaim, here is a man. It is no small tribute to the first Indian Speaker of our native parliament. He has grown with office, a steel stature.

"KNIGHTS OF THE PEN"

(Continued from Page 12.)

award the palm for comfort to 1879 and for cash to 1929. To-day's journalist is better paid, but yesterday's was more secure.

CAMARADERIE.

The camaraderie which makes the freemasonry of Fleet-street is, I believe, as happily fixed as ever, even though the pot of beer has given place to the half-bottle of claret and the pipe to the cigarette. But there is less scope for independence of thought and individuality of outlook.

In the comparative multitude of papers, morning and evening, of that day there was room to try one's fortune in various directions, and notably in the way of original article, not written to fit into a scheme in which names of the authors rather than the product of their brains seem of chief account. The journalist was not compelled to observe a printed list of editorial "Don'ts" and trim his individual style to the dreary whims of some pedant, often himself only imperfectly provided with literary taste or true culture.

Happily for me, I came into Fleet-street fifty years ago to-day at a time when the youngest possessor of character, courage, and a journalistic flair could count on a cordial welcome from the most experienced and eminent of his colleagues. I have loved Fleet street all the time: I shall love it to the end; but my love is largely due to the greeting it gave me when unknown and only twenty-two.

IRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 12.)

In the report of the work done by the Irgaum District Congress Committee during months of March and April the Secretaries state that their Committee had done their level best to carry out the programme of the Congress as laid down by the Working Committee at Delhi. Not less than eight public meetings were held in different parts of the ward and on different subjects of public importance. At two public meetings the Nehru Report was explained and adopted. One meeting congratulated Mr. K. P. Khadilkar on his conviction and protested against the repressive policy of the Government in the wholesale arrests of the Labour leaders, meetings were held during the National Week. The volunteers of the Committee have been regularly hawking Khaddar and enrolling members. The Rashtriya Sui Sabha have lent their help in the furtherance of the Khaddar propaganda. Over two hundred members have already been enrolled. It is hoped that the Committee will get encouraging support from the general public whose active co-operation in the activities of the Committee is earnestly sought.

During the month of March a big procession paraded the streets. Foreign cloth was collected and a big bonfire was held. Till the time of Report the volunteers of the Committee have sold rupees thousand worth Khaddar.

ALLEGED SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN TURKEY

21 ARRESTS MADE AT CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.

Constantinople.—Twenty-two persons alleged to be Communists have been arrested. They are believed to belong to an organisation financed from Berlin and Vienna whose activities are concentrated on Constantinople and Smyrna. A quantity of Communist literature and printing plant for the production of a Communist newspaper were seized.—Reuter.

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member, Government of India, leaves Bombay on Friday for Karachi where he stays at Government House till Monday. He leaves from Karachi for Simla the same night.—A. P.

INDIA'S CREDIT LOW IN LONDON MARKET.

Sir G. Schuster's Admission

LAST WORD SAID ON RATIO QUESTION

The Hon. Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member of the Government of India, met the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members. Mr. Taisee, President of the Chamber, received the Hon. Sir George Schuster on behalf of the Committee. In the beginning Mr. Taisee referred to the bomb outrage in the Assembly Chamber and expressed satisfaction at the escape of the Finance Member from hurt.

BANKING INQUIRY.

Regarding the Banking Inquiry proposed to be set up, Mr. Taisee expressed satisfaction at the proposal to institute a comprehensive enquiry and welcomed the consultations held by the Finance Member with regard to the nature and constitution of the inquiry and asked for confirmation of the expectations in Indian circles that the Committee of Banking Inquiry will have not only a majority of Indians, but will also be presided over by an Indian Chairman.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

Mr. Taisee then referred to the question of ratio and pointed out that not only Indian commercial opinion but also representative European opinion were agreed that a return to 150 ratio was dictated by the best interests of the country. Mr. Taisee also pointed out that every warning given by the spokesmen of Indian opinion in the Assembly regarding the evil effects of the 180 ratio had come true. He maintained that there was no evidence that the 180 ratio had established itself and that it encouraged imports and imposed exports and had not prevented labour troubles. He maintained it was the duty of the Finance Member to courageously recognise the necessity of return to the 150 ratio and mend matters before they became too late.

STERLING BORROWINGS.

Mr. Taisee also asked for figures relating to trade, commerce and industry of India which would establish by reliable data as to whether or not there was depression or easy time in commerce and industry. He also urged effective steps being taken to compile statistics on the lines indicated by the Visveswarayya Committee.

Discussing the Borrowing policy, Mr. Taisee urged that the Finance Member should set his face against any sterling borrowings and that the terms offered to the investors in sterling securities acted to the prejudice of both the Indian tax-payer and investor and that it should be recognised as a central principle that India should be self-contained as far as possible in regard to her borrowings.

SIR GEORGE'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply Sir George Schuster, it is said, assured the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that it was the intention of the Government to secure to the Central Banking Inquiry not only a majority of Indian personnel but also an Indian Chairman. The Finance Member also indicated that the principal share of the responsibility in regard to the Banking Enquiry will be borne by the Central Committee. Foreign experts will be invited only as advisers and that at a later stage. It was intended to invite one expert from England, one from the States, two from the Continent.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CHALLENGED.

Regarding ratio, Sir George maintained that after the statutory establishment of the 180 ratio, it would be very impolitic to seek to vary it and thus shake the confidence of people. He challenged accuracy of statement of the Committee that imports exceeded exports. Sir George, it is said, cited several figures of imports and exports during the last seven years to show that there was steady increase of exports and that imports had remained more or less stationary. Sir George, it is said, enlarged to the Committee the terms of the warning that he uttered in the Assembly regarding the disturbing effects of any agitation to revive the ratio controversy as also the extension of political upheaval.

IN BEST INTEREST OF COUNTRY.

Regarding Sterling borrowings, Sir George, it is said, maintained that in embarking on sterling borrowings early in this year Government had acted in the best interests of the country. He had used his own City experience to secure the best return. Sir George maintained by reference to the market quotations of the sterling securities that if borrow-

ing had been resorted to in the London market in May or June instead of January as actually done it would have involved the Indian tax-payer in the additional burden of about 400 thousand pounds. The sterling loan was floated in the London market at the most psychological moment securing to the country the best results.

INDIA'S CREDIT IN LONDON MARKET.

In the brief discussion that ensued it is stated that the Finance Member maintained that it was a fact that in London the market credit of India stood low as a result of the resolutions passed at political conferences in favour of Independence. He also indicated that he was in agreement with the view that there should be a conservation of material resources and that from that point of view there should be restriction of unauthorised schemes on different railways. Sir George also admitted that in cases of Indian investors purchasing sterling securities, there was considerable evasion by even business houses of repute.—Free Press.

SIR G. SCHUSTER AT BULLION EXCHANGE

CHAIRMAN WELCOMES FINANCE MEMBER

Sir George Schuster paid a visit to the Bombay Bullion Exchange on Tuesday.

Mr. Laxmandas Daga, Chairman of the Exchange, in welcoming Sir George said:—

The Bullion trade of India, has been, for over a century, done mainly through Bombay, as may be seen from the import figure of the last year, which amounted to Rs. 24,84,37,000. Since the last five years we have been trading in this building, and we may be excused for being proud in occupying the position of managers of such an Exchange in the world. It may interest you to know that although the Bullion Exchange is a registered company, the business rules are framed and controlled by a committee consisting of representatives not only of shareholders but also of members elected by buyers, Indian shroffs and other interests. The Committee has been thus made fully representative of all interests connected with the Bullion trade.

Besides engaging in business activities, the merchants and brokers have not been unmindful of their duty to do their bit towards relieving the distress of the poor.

A Pashu Rakshak Mandal (Cattle protection fund) has been started and milk worth Rs. 50/- is daily distributed free of any charge to various charitable institutions and poor children without distinction of caste and creed. Secondly we are running a free dispensary which has proved a veritable boon to 1,27,610 patients during the last two years.

We are indeed glad that you have given us an opportunity of meeting you here, and hope that in future, we shall have many more occasions of inviting you. We need hardly assure you that on matters concerning bullion we shall always be willing to offer our suggestions to Government whenever referred to, and the advantages which are likely to accrue from such consultations and visits like the present are too many to require emphasis.

I again thank you for making it convenient to meet us here.

THE WEATHER

(Continued from Page 12.)

POONA, April 23.

The western disturbance has again caused widespread dust or thunder storms in North-west India with local rain along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills with a few falls in Sind. It lies in the morning as a low pressure area over Sind.

There has been nearly general rain in Bengal and local rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Burma and Bihar. Scattered thunder-showers continued in the Peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Mergui one and a half; Maymyo three quarters; Myitkyina a quarter; Narayanganj two; Sibsagar one and a half; Shillong, Cherrapunji, Barisal and Berhampore one; Darjeeling, Sagar Island and Jalpaiguri three quarters; Dibrugarh, Mymensingh, Darranga, Bagra and Chakrata a half; Jagdalpur, Ambala, Sialkot, Dhalouise and Hyderabad (Sind) a quarter; Mysore one and a half; Trivandrum one; Chitaldrood three quarters; Pamban, Coimbatore and Kodaikanal a half and Aurangabad, Salem and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast.—Increase along and near the Western Himalayas and extension in Deccan.—A. P.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

MR. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HEALTH IS SUCCESS GUARD AGAINST INFECTION.

As a prophylactic against the most common ailments of our daily life, throat and lung troubles and nasal infection or in treatment, gargle with

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in the proportion of one tablespoon to a tumbler of water.

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Issued in patent bottles containing 4 oz., 10 oz., and 20 oz.

Accept no
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can Supply it.



**Make
your teeth stronger,
whiter, healthier
with KALZANA**

Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record":
"Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, calcium (lime) deficiency is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (lime) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

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BRITISH TRUSTEESHIP EXPOSED

Mrs. Naidu on India's Right to Freedom

Dr. Sudhindra Bose writes to the "Hindu" from Iowa in mail week.

Madame Sarojini Naidu had a lively tilt last week with Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe at a luncheon sponsored by the Foreign Policy Association, at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Mrs. Naidu spoke of India's culture and its desire for freedom and self-rule. Mr. Ratcliffe, formerly editor of The Statesman (Calcutta), defended the English policy in India.

Mrs. Naidu, in a clear-cut language presented to the audience a graphic picture of India's struggles for self-redemption and self-respect under English control, declaring that the Indian National Congress has made affirmation of its own will to be free. She challenged the right of other countries to interfere with India's desire to follow its own traditions and its own convictions. She condemned the interested propaganda in newspaper headlines of exaggerated strife, sectionalism and riots in India. Mrs. Naidu reiterated, as in former talks, her dislike for and opposition to the Simon Commission.

"The Simon Commission had the effect," she said, "of shattering the last remnants of faith of the Moderates. We belong to diverse schools of thought, but we succeeded in affirming the faith within us and the right to choose our own friends. The National Congress is the one authentic voice, and nothing can stop the ultimate liberation of India."

"If England could understand us we would be ready to adjust our differences by friendly means, as equal comrades in the progress of civilisation. But there is not enough statesmanship in England to understand. We will yet see the day of India's birthright to send her envoys to London and other capitals. Time and God alone will prove whether we are idle dreamers and visionaries or prophets indeed."

Mme. Naidu laughed at the fantastic idea of world peace, which leaves India out of reckoning. She declared that there could be no peace in the world while one-fifth of the world's population in India are not allowed to control their own future and make their own laws.

MR. RATCLIFFE ATTACKS INDIA.

Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, who served his time with the Calcutta "Statesman," some fifteen or twenty years ago, is now living in America on his fees as a free lance journalist and lecturer. He poses to be a friend of India and is frequently advertised as a great authority on Indian affairs. At heart this Englishman is an imperialist. He is enjoying a great opportunity to inflame American minds against India. The more I see of such "friends" the more I prefer an open enemy.

Mr. Ratcliffe though championing English rule in India, admitted mis-

takes of the Simon Commission. He had to. He thought that if the Simon Commission had been mixed in personnel mixed results would have been obtained. He remarked, however, that India's problem is graver and more difficult than any other political problem in the world.

It was Mr. Ratcliffe's contention that the Indian desire to return to its ancient ways stands "against the irresistible movement of the Western world—the roads are swarming with the cars of Henry Ford." India is insisting, he opined, upon accepting Western industrial methods and cannot return to methods used during ancient times.

During the discussions, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made many replies. They tended to prove that Mr. Ratcliffe was wrong and they branded him unfit to speak in the name of India. "We will not suffer exploitation any longer," was one of her answers. "India is out for self-redemption."

I think it was Mr. G. K. Chesterton who said that Anglo-Saxons do not exist, but Anglo-Indians do. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe is an Anglo-Indian, though a small fry. He knows Anglo-India, whose prevailing philosophy is of the drill sergeant, of kaiserism, of white-manism. What India needs, according to Anglo-Indian barons of privilege and plunder, is discipline, subordination, bullying, and terrorism. Why should India wish to be saved from junkerism, police hooliganism, or anything so jolly? India must not ask for self-government. If Indians do not like our domination, argue Anglo-Indians in effect, we shall keep India and abolish Indians. A master idea!

REV. ANDREWS UP- HOLDS MR. GANDHI.

Another of the speakers at the Foreign Policy Association luncheon was Reverend C. F. Andrews, of Saint-Iketon. He said that India is well capable of governing herself. He declared that India has for generations revered moral leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Andrews gave an outline of Mr. Gandhi's programme of work and stressed the following five points as its essential features:

"Settlement of the religious differences, prohibition of all drinks and drugs from the native soil of India, women's equality with man; removal of untouchability, or establishment of equal rights for all classes; and encouragement of home spinning and weaving, the last in order that the agricultural class might be employed during periods of drought."

The motive for the programme, Mr. Andrews held, was the "soul and moral pulse of Mr. Gandhi" and not violence.

The luncheon at the Hotel Astor was attended by about 1,200 persons. All the speeches and discussions were broadcast over WEAF radio station.

"THE GRAND REPU- DIATOR"

MR. CHURCHILL'S PORTRAIT OF LENIN

We quote Mr. Churchill's portrait of Lenin from his book, "History of My Own Times and the Part I Play in It":

Lenin was to Karl Marx what Omar was to Mahomet. He translated faith into acts. He devised the practical methods by which the Marxian theories could be applied in his own time. He invented that Communist plan of campaign. He issued the orders, he gave the signal, and he led the attack. Lenin was also Vengeance. Child of the bureaucracy, by birth a petty noble, reared by a locally much respected Government school inspector, his early ideas turned by not unusual contradictions through pity to revolt extinguishing pity. Lenin had an unimpeachable father and a rebellious elder brother. This dearly loved companion meddled in assassination. He was hanged in 1894. Lenin was then sixteen. He was at the age to feel. His mind was a remarkable instrument. When its light shone it revealed the whole world, its history, its sorrows, its stupidities, its shams, and, above all, its wrongs. It revealed all facts in its focus—the most unwelcome the most inspiring—with an equal ray. The intellect was capacious and in some phases superb. It was capable of universal comprehension in a degree rarely reached among men. The ex-

position of the elder brother deflected this broad white light through a prism: and the prism was red.

Implacable vengeance, rising from a frozen pity in a tranquil, sensible, matter-of-fact, good-humoured integument! His weapon logic; his mood opportunist. His sympathies cold and wide as the Arctic Ocean, his hatreds tight as the hangman's noose. His purpose to save the world his method to blow it up. Absolute principles, but readiness to change them. Up at once to kill or learn; dooms and afterthoughts: ruffianism and philanthropy. But a good husband; a gentle guest; happy, his biographers assure us, to wash up the dishes or dandle the baby; as mildly amused to stalk a capercaillie as to butcher an emperor. The quality of Lenin's revenge was impersonal. Confronted with the need of killing any particular person he showed reluctance—even distress. But to blot out a million, to proscriber entire classes, to light the flames of intestine war in every land with the inevitable destruction of the well-being of whole nations—these were sublime abstractions. Lenin was the Grand Repudiator. He repudiated everything. He repudiated God, King, Country, morals, treaties, debts, rents interest, the laws and customs of centuries, all contracts written or implied, the whole structure—such as it is—of human society. In the end he repudiated himself. He repudiated the Communist system. He confessed its failure in an all important sphere. He proclaimed the New Economic Policy and recognised pri-

GERMANY'S WAR DEBTS

Unfavourable Con- ditions Against Payment

RESTORATION OF LOST TERRITORIES ASKED

LONDON, April 22.

Paris.—The German memorandum mentioned earlier states that if Germany is to assume payments enumerated in the plan submitted by Dr. Schacht without further increasing her foreign debt, she should be permitted to "re-create overseas sources of raw materials exclusively to herself."

The memorandum also refers to Germany's loss of territory on her eastern frontier and says that the separation of the whole province from the rest of the Reich has so seriously affected the prosperity of this province that the Reich has been obliged regularly to subsidise it. The Memorandum adds:

"Consequently it will be necessary to agree to measures with a view to combating these unfavourable conditions which are reducing Germany's capacity to pay."—Reuter.

WHAT GERMAN MEMORANDUM MEANS

LONDON, April 22.

The Havas Agency's diplomatic correspondent commenting on this says that evidently Germans wish to demand full sovereignty for the Reich, over the ex-German colonies as also over Danzig Corridor and Upper Silesia.—Reuter.

NORWAY'S NO TO TROTSKY

LONDON, April 22.

Oslo.—The starting after a prolonged debate rejected by 71 votes to 59 the Labourite request to the Government to reconsider its decision refusing to allow Mr. Trotsky to enter Norway.

The premier said Government's refusal was final.

The majority included Conservatives, Agrarians, Radicals and Communists.—Reuter.

NO POLITICAL SUGGESTIONS

LONDON, April 22.

Berlin.—Dr. Schacht and Herr Brücker at the consultation held by the Cabinet clearly stated that the memorandum presented to the Reparations Committee in Paris contained no political suggestions. The Cabinet has renewed their authority to exercise a free hand.—Reuter.

vate trade. He repudiated what he had slaughtered so many for not believing. They were right, it seemed, after all. They were unlucky that he did not find it out before. But these things happen sometimes: and how great is the man who acknowledges his mistake! Back again to wash the dishes and give the child a sweetmeat. Thence once more to the rescue of mankind. This time perhaps the shot will be better aimed. It may kill those who are wrong; not those who are right. But, after all, what are men? If Imperialism had its cannon food, should the Communist laboratory be denied the raw material for sociological experiment?

HOW BOOKS INFLUENCED RAMSAY MACDONALD.

The great influence books have played in the formation of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's character is evidenced in a recent article the ex-Premier wrote for "The Schoolmaster." "In the neighbouring city in my boyhood," he relates, "there were book-sellers' shops, and thither I used to hasten at their windows. My beginnings in general reading were made standing there, stealing from the pages of books exposed to view what delight they could give me. I used to walk ten miles on Saturday to do this. When I was the proud possessor of a penny, it was not to the book-sellers I went, however. Their prices, even at their lowest, were not for me. There was a pawnbroker in the city, and he sold me his rubbish for next to nothing. Then two books came into my hands, each of which had great influence upon me—a volume of Thucydides in English, and Pickwick Papers."

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40 "	Rs. 16 12	Rs. 16 12
45 "	Rs. 13 6	Rs. 13 6
50 "	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 10 8
55 "	Rs. 8 4	Rs. 8 4
60 "	Rs. 6 10	Rs. 6 10
65 "	Rs. 4 8	Rs. 4 8
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MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arund 5 questions about futurity Rs. 1, each extra question Rs. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for business—weekly details. One year Rs. 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirunelveli, Chittoor District, S. India.

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BUTLER COMMITTEE REPORT AND BRITISH INDIA

(Continued from page 6.)

that the treaty relations of the States were first with the East India Company and were then transferred by the authority of Parliament to the Paramount Power which means, under the definition, nothing more or less than the Government of India. We, therefore, regret that the Committee has fallen a victim to the specious and one-sided arguments advanced by Sir Leslie Scott. Besides, there is a glaring inconsistency in this confusion. The Committee has defined and emphasised the existence of the authority of this Paramount Power over the Indian States. It affirms and reiterates that paramountcy must remain paramount. It must fulfil its obligations defining and adopting itself according to the shifting necessities of time. In view of this pronouncement, the Committee ought to have stated that the relations of the States are with the Paramount Power. With the obvious object of a clear exposition of this position, it ought to have stated that the relations are with the Government of India, established under the Parliamentary Statute. If it wanted to be more theoretical and academic, it could have said that the relations of the States are with the "King in Parliament." We, therefore, deplore that the Committee has used an ambiguous word "Crown." This word is a colloquial expression for the King in Parliament. It is rarely used in legal and constitutional documents. It has been considerably abused by the Princes in their speeches and writings. The Princes seem to imply that the Crown means the Sovereign of England and the royal family. As a matter of fact, the King of England or the Emperor of India alone has no recognised constitutional position, independent of Parliament. Why has then this doubtful expression been deliberately utilised in this discussion? The definition of Paramount Power includes Crown. But the word "Crown" excludes the Secretary of State for India and the Governor-General-in-Council or the constitutional advisers responsible to Parliament.

MISCHIEVOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The sting of this confusion lies in the second proposition which the Committee has recommended, namely, that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General-in-Council should, in future, be the agent of the Crown in its relations with the Princes. This is a most mischievous recommendation and is intended to deprive the future Government of India of the control over Indian States. To begin with the term "Viceroy" is not at all recognised in the constitution. It was only used once in the warrant of appointment of Lord Canning but was not subsequently inserted in the warrants of appointment of other Governors-General. It appears the Committee wants to foist up this authority in opposition to the Governor-General-in-Council. We do not know whether it is suggested that the Viceroy is to be a distinct person from the Governor-General. We are at a loss to see whether the Viceroy would be responsible to Parliament. If he is to be the agent of the Crown, we seriously doubt whether he could be responsible to Parliament. As the Committee is deliberately trying to maintain that the relations of the States are with the Crown and not with the Paramount Power, and when it further wants that the Crown

should act through its agent, namely, the Viceroy and not the Governor-General, we firmly believe that its idea is to create an independent head of the administration of Indian States, not responsible to Parliament. If this view is correct, this would mean the setting up of a rival Government in India—Indian India functioning under an irresponsible Viceroy, subordinate to the Crown, in opposition to the Government of British India, carried on in the name of the King by a Governor-General, responsible to Parliament, working with the Ministers, responsible to the Legislature. And, when this dangerous idea materialises, there would be a perpetual diarchy established in India and the future Government of British India would be deprived of the control of one-third of India and would hardly prosper under the overpowering contact of this Viceroy.

We cannot understand any sound reason why the Governor-General-in-Council should not act as the agent of the Crown, even assuming that the Crown has direct relations with the States. The Governor-General-in-Council means not a simple autocrat but a constitutional Governor with a Cabinet of six or more people. We cannot think that the Committee is so perverse as to believe that the judgment of one single individual is entitled to greater respect than the judgment of a Governor-General and six other councillors.

SINISTER PURPOSE.

There appears to be a sinister purpose behind the back of these two recommendations. The Committee does not want that the future government, responsible to Indian Legislature, should possess all the powers which are possessed by the present Government of India. If nothing so wild and fantastic as direct relations to the Crown is propounded under normal conditions whenever the occasion may be fit and proper, Parliament may be pleased to transfer the Government from its agents as is the case now to the agents of the people as would be the case under Dominion Status. The Government of the future, in the ordinary course, would inherit all the rights and would be subject to all the obligations of the present Government. The Government of India succeeded the East India Company and responsible Government would succeed the present bureaucratic Government. There is no reason why there should be any diminution of rights, status and privileges. The result of the grant of Dominion Status to British India would be that the Commonwealth Government of the future will control the Indian States as the present Government of India does. With a view to avoid this and to frustrate the aims of the British Indian people, this new theory of direct relations is invented. If it is accepted, it means Parliament cannot delegate any rights over the Indian States to the future Government. Till now, agents of Parliament controlled the Indian States. Under this theory the agents of the Crown would control these relations. It is, therefore, clearly to deprive the future Commonwealth Government of its control over the Indian States that these two suggestions have been made. Another and more intensely selfish object appears to be to keep the Indian States as a close preserve for the White bureaucracy. Under Dominion Status, the permanent services cannot remain alien in character for all times to come. They shall have to be Indianised. The Committee has recommended that the recruitment of the Political Department should be separately made from men fresh from "British" Universities. They do not even seem to tolerate the sun-dried bureaucrats of the present-day type. An irresponsible Viceroy, with a department separately recruited from British Universities, to control the destinies of Indian States. It will thus be evident how dangerous and how detrimental these recommendations are to the growth and development of Swaraj. Sir Sivaswami Iyer has rightly sounded a note of warning when he states that the Butler Committee, while maintaining the delusion of Princes about relationship with their Crown, has tried to strengthen the unseen powers of the bureaucracy behind the shadow of the Viceroy. No doubt, this is dexterously done. We, therefore, appeal to British Indians to realise the gravity of these recommendations and to expose the implications conveyed by

"SHELVING"

DISARMAMENT

PIOUS WISHES AND RESOLUTIONS

PRESIDENT'S BLESSINGS

LONDON, April 22.

Geneva.—Mr. Hugh Gibson (United States) in a speech at Preparatory Disarmament Committee maintained the previous American standpoint that the simplest fairest and most practical method of naval limitation was by tonnage by categories but as some other Delegations had not agreed to America's modified thesis, United States, in hope of facilitating general agreement, was disposed to accept the French proposal as a basis of discussion on the understanding that all quantitative tonnages and re-adjustment of tonnages, as among various categories, should be reserved for discussion at the final conference.

Meantime, United States was prepared to give full and friendly consideration to supplementary methods of limitation, realising that "essential thing is the achievement of substantial results and the methods are of secondary importance."

EXAMINE WHOLE PROBLEM AFRESH.

Mr. Gibson felt that effective limitation was impossible unless all classes of war vessels were included. Moreover, genuine disarmament would only follow changes in their attitude towards use of force in settlement of disputes. Hence he appealed to delegates to examine the whole problem afresh and seek that confidence which would enable them to dispense with armaments that had hitherto seemed so essential. He had been authorised to state that United States was willing to agree to any reduction of naval tonnage, however drastic, which left no type of war vessel unrestricted.

BRITAIN AGREES WITH U. S.

Lord Cushendun in the course of his reply said he was struck by Mr. Gibson's friendly, conciliatory and helpful spirit. Britain would endeavour to meet him in exactly the same spirit. Mr. Gibson's statement was most important and would affect the whole work of the Committee. Britain absolutely agreed with him on point of reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

(French thesis mentioned above was embodied in speech of M. Paul Bismour at the last session of the Committee urging greater elasticity in the distribution of tonnage.)

Sentiments given expression to by Mr. Gibson and Lord Cushendun were cordially endorsed by Mr. Sato (Japan), M. Massigli (France), Signor Demareis (Italy), and Mr. Kiddell (Canada).

Mr. Sato said that Japanese Government was studying the division of naval armaments into categories and he hoped to submit its proposals later.

M. Massigli declared that France was ready to examine the new American proposals in a spirit of compromise and conciliation.

M. Litvinoff stated that Mr. Gibson had gratifyingly enumerated some Soviet principles, but his pessimism would not change unless committee's work followed concrete proposals.

The Chairman, Mr. London, winding up the discussions expressed an opinion that important declarations made to-day would impart fresh energy to the work of the Committee.—Reuter.

DESHBANDHU VILLAGE ORGANISATION

GAGGING ORDER ON WORKER

JESSORE, April 22.

Order under section 141 has been served on Mr. Nandigopal Bhattacharya who was carrying on propaganda work by lantern lectures on behalf of the Deshbandhu Village Organisation, preventing him from delivering speeches for two months.—Free Press.

them. One cannot but endorse the shrewd observations of the "Leader" of Allahabad that the highly reactionary report of the Butler Committee may be regarded as the shadow of the Simon Commission's report which is expected to be its counter-part. (To Be Continued.)

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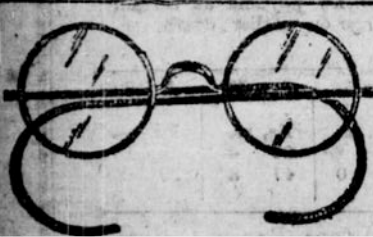
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THE "CHARMS" OF JAIL

Stone Walls Do A Prison Make

It is often said that gaols are being made too comfortable. This is said more often, I think, by respectable citizens than by convicts. Men go to the South Seas, and when they return they write enthusiastic books about their experiences, but men who write about their experiences in gaol seldom write in the mood of rapturous reminiscence. This suggests that respectable people see gaol through rose-coloured spectacles, and that, if they found themselves by some accident of mistaken identity locked behind the door of a prison cell, they would suffer the most painful disillusionment—writes "Y. Y." in the "New Statesman."

Mr. Justice Rowlatt is the latest romantic to speak in praise of prisons. Commenting on the fact that a number of income-tax defaulters had disobeyed an order to pay the tax, though the alternative to doing so was serving a term of imprisonment, he is reported to have said: "Gaol is nice now. They might think it much better than paying income-tax." This surely is a very dangerous remark to come from the lips of authority. If gaol is really nice, then it is all the more important that the fact should not become generally known, since, if it does, there will be an all but universal rush to the gaols on the part of the income-tax-paying classes. Dukes and millionaires will be clamouring for admission, and there will be bishops and bookmakers side by side in the queue waiting for the next available cell. I should be in the queue myself, in such circumstances, though I am neither a duke nor a millionaire, neither a bishop nor a bookmaker, but only a poor plain man taxed beyond his means. Even to such as I, however, the payment of taxes is an agony. It is not that I would grudge the money if I could afford it, but I can no more afford to pay income-tax than to keep a racehorse (which, indeed, I would much rather do.) If I thought that, by spending a few weeks every year in a really nice place as the guest of the King, I could escape this pang, this chancery outrage on my cheque-book, I should be greatly tempted to do so. To enjoy free lodging, free food, perhaps even lectures and concerts, in idyllic surroundings, and at the same time to be saved from indulgence in my only expensive and extravagant habit (which, I assure you, is "tax paying")—does it not sound like the most charming of dreams? Who in such circumstances would not wish to be a gaolbird, knowing that to be a gaolbird would be to be a blither spirit than Shelley's skylark itself? Then, indeed, would Lovelace's lines to Althea take on a new meaning, and income-tax defaulters, sitting in their cells, would murmur to themselves in solemn sincerity:

Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.

THE CHIEF OBJECTION.

On the other hand I should advise income-tax payers to be cautious in accepting Mr. Justice Rowlatt's opinion and not to form too high an expectation of the charms of prison life. I cannot somehow reconcile myself to the notion that gaol is a nice place. Gaols are, I have no doubt, much nicer than they used to be, and it is probably pleasanter to go to gaol to-day than at any previous time in history. But I do not see how gaol can be made so nice that it is better to be inside a gaol than outside. Occasionally we read in the papers of a poor wretch without sixpence in his pocket perhaps even without the capacity of working—who breaks a shop window in order to make sure of the security of a prison cell. Even he, however, I imagine, is not an Epicurean whose chief object it is to go to a nice place for nothing. He is merely making a choice between miseries in a world in which there are greater miseries than those of imprisonment. You do not find even the lowest-paid workers, or the workers in the most dangerous and arduous trades, making their way into prison in this fashion. The coal-miner would rather endure all the risks and wretchedness of the mine than enjoy all the luxuries of a gaol. Even the blind beggar on the pavement would rather ply his precarious trade in the vile days of winter than live gratis at the expense of the nation in the comfortable surroundings of a prison. There are thousands of Englishmen at the present moment who would be much better off than they are if they were in gaol, but for all that, they prefer to remain outside. Stone walls do very much a prison make for the ordinary man, and I think that till the end of the world this will remain so. It would remain so, even if prisons were made twenty times more comfortable than they are at present. The chief objection to prisons is not that they are

uncomfortable but that they are prisons.

To be a prisoner, indeed, is to be a slave. It is to live at the command of despots, never to be allowed to go out when one wishes, to see one's friends when one wishes, to eat when

one wishes, to lie in bed when one wishes. Who would accept such conditions, even in Claridge's Hotel? Luxurious though the bedroom might be, one would resent being ordered out of one's bed at half-past five in the morning and compelled to tidy the room. The food, I am sure—breakfast often consists of bread and a pint of gruel—is not so good as at Claridge's; but, if it were, it would be little more appetising to a man who had shortly to leave it to make coal-sacks or mats, or even to do nothing in a building which he was not permitted to leave. Nothing, it seems to me, can compensate the ordinary man for the loss of liberty. I would rather live my own life in an agricultural labourer's cottage than be confined in a palace. Good heavens! when one remembers how human beings resent not being allowed to buy cigarettes after eight o'clock, what must it be like not to be allowed to buy them at any hour at all? D.O.R.A. is detestable, but I would rather live in a world in which D.O.R.A. behaved twenty times as detestably as she does than go to gaol. Much as I should dislike living in Russia, either under the Tsars or under the Bolsheviks, I would prefer to live in Russia under either than in the most comfortable English prison.

Philosophers may reply that we human beings are not at present free even in the freest countries, and that most of us live in almost as complete servitude as a prisoner. We cannot really lie in bed as long as we like, since the necessity of earning a living comes to our bedside like a warder and compels us to rise. We cannot eat and drink what we like, since our poverty prohibits us as sternly as any gaoler. Our hours are all ordered for us by employers, wives or servants, and there are thousands of men who dare not even be late for dinner. Similarly, our freedom of movement is circumscribed for us by our straitened means. I wish to go to Greece, my poverty says no. What with one thing and another, I am imprisoned in London for the greater part of the year. It is true that my prison is larger than a gaol, but a gaol is none the less a gaol because it is a large one. I should object to be confined even in the Isle of Wight, if I had to live there under the eye of a warder. It would then no longer be a nice place, and rather than go to it I would pay my income tax and remain on the mainland.

ILLUSION OF FREEDOM.

We, the ungaolled, may not be free, but at least we preserve the blessed illusion of freedom. We know, moreover, that if we wish to go out and post a letter at any time we may do so, and though this may seem a trifle, it makes an enormous difference to our happiness. It is impossible to measure the amount of happiness we owe to our being allowed to choose between taking a bus and taking the Tube, or between spending Saturday afternoon at a Rugby match and spending it at a race-meeting. All day long, whatever the cynical philosophers may say, we are making small choices of this kind, and we should realise how much of our pleasure we owe to them only if they were forbidden to us. We have seen lately how bitterly a great number of people hate even to be forbidden to read some special book, in a world that is already overcrowded with books. Others are as indignant with the law which forbids them to buy Bass's pale ale between three and five o'clock in the afternoon. Yet I will swear that these things are nothing compared to what the man in gaol has to put up with.

For this reason, I intend to pay my income tax. I will do so not from any virtuous motive, but through fear—fear of being sent to gaol. It is I think, almost the only thing I do under the compulsion of this unmanly terror. If I abstain from murder, forgery and sacrilege, I may, I believe, sincerely boast that it is not merely because I fear punishment. Even if these things were not punished, I doubt if I should do any of them, unless the temptation became a great deal stronger than it is at present. But not to pay income tax—why crime be more tempting than that? Life would blossom, if the thing could be done without retribution. But the dread shadow of the gaoler stands above us, bidding us, in military tones: "Write that cheque." I pro-

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BENARES, April 22.

The view that there was nothing commendable in European culture was an absolutely wrong assumption held by most Indians, declared Mr. Sriprakash in the course of a lecture on "European Civilization" at the Town Hall under the auspices

of the Kashi Vidyapith Extension Lectures. The speaker pointed out that the main characteristics on which European culture was based were Beauty, Law, Charity. He explained, firstly, that Europeans, generally, loved Beauty in every walk of life. Secondly, they endeavoured hard to evolve Law which makes no distinction between the rich and the poor. Thirdly, more charitable than that of others was their behaviour towards their fellow-men. In conclusion, the lecturer urged Indians to assimilate the virtues of the Europeans.—A. P.

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"KNIGHTS OF THE PEN"

There were Many Brave Men Before Agamemnon FLEET STREET THEN AND NOW

On March 24, 1879, I first came into Fleet-street as a centre of daily activity: on March 24, 1879, I continued its frequent visitor; and I look back from the one date to the other and reflect with the French philosopher that the more it changes the more it is the same thing (writes Sir Alfred Robbins, in the "Sunday Referee").

Students of the superficial would note that in 1879 it was narrower and less palatial than in 1929, and that in the one year the often drunken and usually down-at-heel "liner" was as frequently to be met as is the dapper, alert young "stunt" hunter and "story" teller to-day. But the intellectual product, though more mechanized, is not more evident; and, like other highly praised results of modern organization, is apt to be sterilized in the making.

SENSATIONALISM.

Would-be praisers of the past in journalism are prone to condemn the present on the ground that there is now a surfeit of sensationalism. Yet even the most daringly imaginative of our morning sensational journals could not vie with the many columns of minute description of "the Great Farborough Fight" between Tom Sayers and John Heenan, "The Benicia" Boy in the "Daily Telegraph" of 1892 or the elaborate accounts, from more than one source, of the hanging of Charles Peace in the "Times" of 1879.

This last appeared just a month before I settled in Fleet-street to which for four years, when journalistically working in the provinces, I had been a frequent visitor. This was because my eldest brother was a night sub-editor on the "Daily News" in the old dingy office in Bouverie-street, which still held living links with the brief editorship of Charles Dickens; while my second brother was the secretary and deputy-manager, and later manager, of the Press Association, then located in Wine Office-court in the house we of the staff fondly believed to be that in which Oliver Goldsmith wrote and Samuel Johnson read "The Vicar of Wakefield." And it is specially to be recalled that in the "Daily News," I had the chance of a chat with its oldest "reader" who, as a small boy of six or seven, saw the immortal Nelson in full naval uniform walk down the Strand, accompanied by a cheering crowd, and shouted "Huzzay!" with the rest at his father's bidding.

FLEET STREET "CHARACTERS."

Fleet-street in the spring of 1879 bounded with "characters," most of whom were daily and almost hourly to be met at the morning Cheshire Cheese after midnight. The striving souls who could not exist for even the four and a half hours of "grace" thus enacted had obtained special permission from the authorities for a public-house in Salisbury-court to be opened at two in the morning, and every part of it was filled soon after that hour by journalists of all grades, from leader-writers and sub-editors to compositors and "readers," who felt it necessary to seek solace in refreshment immediately after they had seen their paper "put to bed."

Rightly, it was within the region of the old Alsatia, a deal of the more respectable portion of which had just been swept away because of the construction of the Thames Embankment. And the still-existing Hanging Swordy behind Fleet-street, and leading by a narrow, steep and dangerous path to the river, testified by its name even until to-day to a centuries' old tradition of lawlessness in that quarter. This, in the time of the great demolitions, surged over to the then badly-lighted Embankment, along which only the most hardy or the most ignorant dared walk alone after nightfall. Against this particular peril I myself was early warned by a reversed friend, dead now just forty

years—E. L. Blanchard, dramatic critic of the "Daily Telegraph" and writer of some thirty "Christmas Annals," as he always termed his pantomimes for Drury Lane.

DOYEN JOURNALISTS.

Chenery—Labouchere of "Truth's" frequent but as "Tiglath-Pilezer," because he had been called to the "Times" editorial chair two years before straight from the Professorship of Arabic at Oxford in succession to the great Deane—reigned in Printing House-square; Justin McCarthy, William Black, and Andrew Lang wrote leaders for the "Daily News," as did George Augustus Sala for the "Daily Telegraph"; Archibald Forbes, who had given me pleasant encouragement when a stripling journalist of seventeen, was still on the "Daily News" as the most daring war correspondent of his day; and "Billy Russell" of the "Times" and

delivered to the evening papers by not always-diligent boys.

"TIME MADE FOR SLAVES."

But that was a period in newspaperdom when we all felt that time was made for slaves. The earliest newspaper train out of London was at 5-15 a.m., and this, when arranged for was regarded as a miracle of enterprise. Cricket reports were not telegraphed, the latest scores being sent by rail; and the non-arrival of the parcel containing the result of an important county match was often given in explanation of its non-announcement.

For the special edition of the "Evening Standard" a horse service from Westminster to Shoe-lane was arranged to bring the reports with the utmost speed; but, when an execution took place at Newgate, it was often three-quarters of an hour before the news was brought from the Old Bailey to Wine Office-court by an old "liner"

sational event of the day.

HILARIOUS AND HOPELESS.

The miserable creature was hilarious but hopeless, and could not speak or write a complete sentence. Just as I was in despair's greatest depths, a cheery old "liner" of our acquaintance put his head in at the door and asked "Do you want anything about Lefroy? I know all about it." I immediately grasped him by the hand, led him into a private room provided him with beer and sandwiches, and bade him write every word he could. He did, and we were saved; but the wretched miscreant who had so badly let us down, and not for the first time, was dismissed the next morning.

One of the younger generation's fixed ideas is that the old school journalist was a fossilized creature, possessing neither imagination nor initiative. Let a personal example be given to show the contrary, and in fair consideration of the generation which has gone. Very early in that same year 1881, there came by cable from Capetown, within a very few weeks of its being opened direct to England, scrappy intelligence of one Sunday evening concerning the progress of the disastrous battle of Majuba, when, because of almost incredible carelessness and folly, a small British force was overwhelmed by the Boers.

STORY OF MAJUBA HILL.

I had returned at midnight from a Sunday, in the country, and had read the earlier messages with much interest but no particular concern. Then came the appalling news of

SPEAKER PATEL'S TRIUMPH

"Blundering Bureaucracy Makes a Hero of Him"

MORE THAN A MATCH FOR OFFICIALDOM

Among the Parliamentarians of to-day none has a higher place in the affections of the people than the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel. As the first Indian Speaker of the Legislative Assembly it is only natural that he should claim a place in their hearts second to that of none among his contemporaries. But in his case there have been causes at work which have singled him out as the people's man par excellence. If a blundering bureaucracy insists upon making a hero of him every alternate hour, Mr. Patel is not the man who will let the opportunity slip through his fingers. His encounters with the enemy have been many and he has emerged from them all triumphant and victorious. The surprise is not that his laurels have been varied, but that they should be thrust upon him in and out of season. A carping

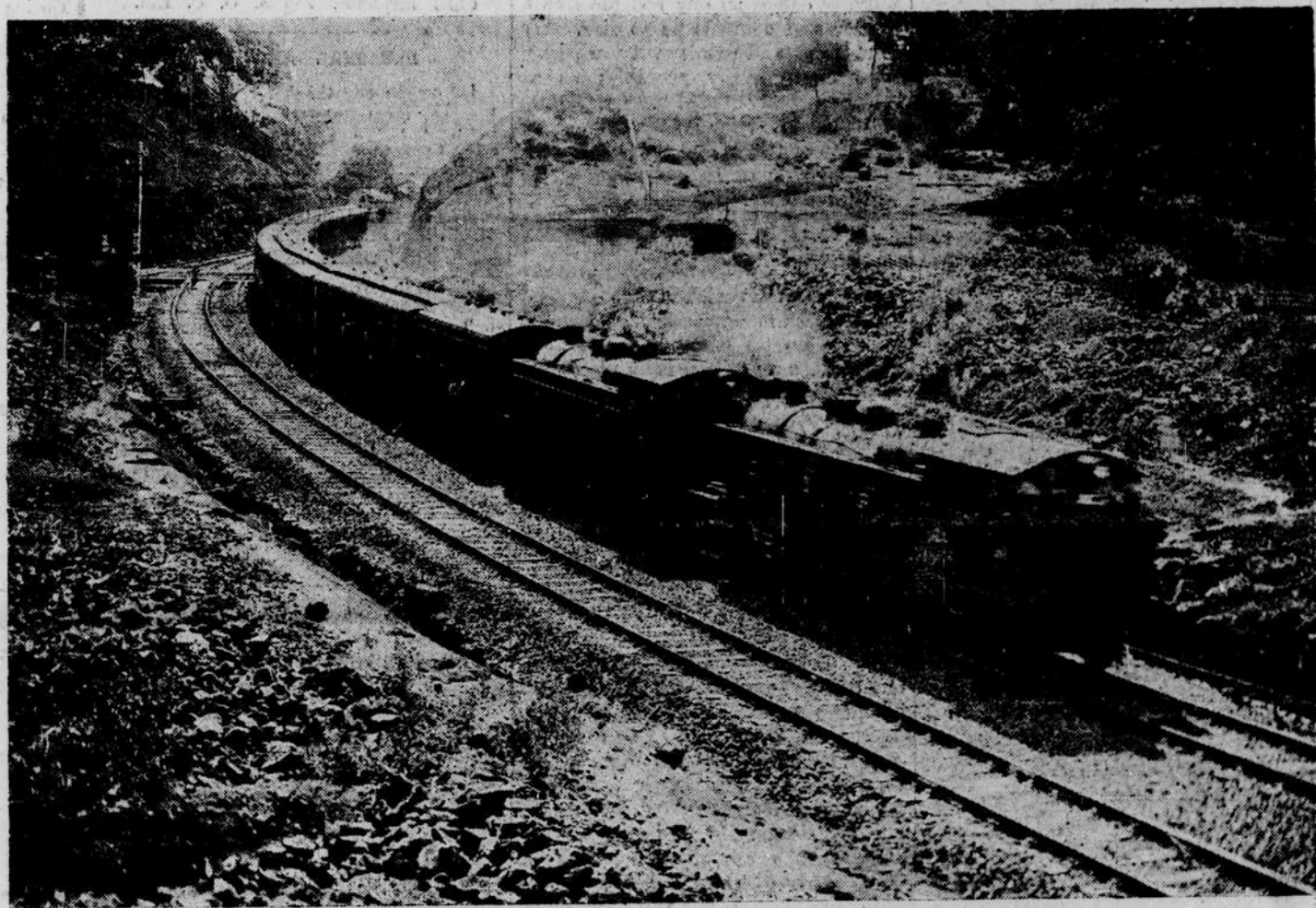
admit of only one answer; and Mr. Patel answered it in the only manner he should. The Home Member may threaten; the Law Member may fumble; the Viceroy may censure and seek to circumvent. But they are nothing before the supreme fight for conscience which he was leading alone and unaided. How can a conscientious Speaker of a popular house declare a Bill fairly and adequately discussed, when the arguments have to go to be suppressed, facts ignored, and inferences have to be imagined? A Legislative Assembly is not a club for the mutual adulation of tongue-athletes; it is a place for serious thought, seriously expressed. There is no room for thinking or noting when the presidential guillotine will pull you up the moment there is the slightest stepping into the forbidden

trustee of those for whose benefit the powers are conferred on him. But he has enforced his authority without fear or favour and irrespective of the position of those who may come under his hatchet. Whether it is a Graham or Gour makes no difference for him and Grahams and Gours are not representative either of the Government or the people. He has laid before him principles which he must sedulously follow and where principles count personalities must go. The one principle that has been guiding him is to copy the illustrious precedents of the Speakers of the House of Commons, to watch and jealously guard the freedom of debate and curb the tentacles that authority may impose upon it. To follow the example of Peel, Gully or Lowther, to maintain intact the great traditions of the British Parliament, to dam against the inroads of the executive—this is no small ambition of an Indian Speaker and is sufficiently provocative of the aggressive envy of the powers-that-be. The vindictive outburst of Lord Irwin is an appropriate measure of the success of Mr. Patel's experiment. In taking up the gauntlet against the Government, Mr. Patel had behind him the immeasurable strength of a whole nation's voice as Lord Irwin had the brute force of a struggling minority armed with untold powers. The spectacle of an official minority overruling the Speaker having the support of a Parliamentary majority by menacing threats is only relieved by the grandeur of the repulse to which the attack has led. The Speaker has won and the Government lie low discomfited and crest-fallen. Though defeated they argue still, or let others argue for them,—which is worse.

THE SPEAKER'S EARLY CAREER.

It is fatuous folly of the Government to have thrust this quarrel upon Mr. Patel. By temperament the President is a fighter. He loves a good fight as the Englishman loves a good wine. He plunges into it with a cheer and a gusto which must make his foe tremble in his shoes. He has been trained to it by six years of active membership in the Bombay Council and a period of service in the Imperial Legislative Council that was. He has been Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and on its behalf he gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on the Reform Bill. His political faith was enunciated in unequivocal terms before Lord Selborne. When the Congress decided upon non-co-operation, he fell in with that creed and swelled the ranks of those who adopted the Gandhi cult. But he was no hard and fast stickler to every convention. When he found the policy of negation not paying, he changed his faith and joined the ranks of the new party which went by the name of the Swarajists. A man who has such a varied experience is least likely to succumb to the fascination of power or the smiles of authority. He will not let himself be abducted by the siren calls of diplomacy. Lord Irwin should have known better the man who called the reforms "this little thing" to the very face of Mr. Montagu. So surprised was Mr. Montagu at seeing his great effort so curtly disposed of that he pressed him to consider if it was a little thing after all. Mr. Patel's reply was an emphatic "I do." Perhaps he did not count at that moment the possibility of his occupying the presidential chair five years

Continued on page 8.



The Poona Mail passing through the new tunnel No. 1 Poona face at Bhoreghat finished by the Tata Construction Co., Ltd.

at the end of the "Daily Telegraph" the loyen of them all, had far from lost the fame he had won by out-spokenness in the Crimean and American Civil Wars. They are many clever newspaper folk in and around Fleet-street at this hour; but one doubts a little whether such a gallant band could be gathered to cheer the beginner and stimulate him to high attempt.

THE DRINK CURSE.

Yet, for all this, one could never then escape from the shadow of the drink curse. Happily for me, having to start my work when others had just gone to bed, and staying in my chair as morning sub-editor from 12-45 a.m. until 8.30, I was at that time a teetotaler, having been moved to that course by a Quixotic desire to pull a journalistic friend; and, therefore, I could always be depended on to carry through with a clear head. The partly accounted for my appointment at a little over twenty-two as one of the Press Association's chief sub-editors in charge, the twenty-four hours' duty being irregularly divided between them. There were then no telephones or tape machines or wireless, though we experimented with pigeons, only to encounter disappointment; and all our copy was distributed by hand, even the result of the Boat Race or the Derby being

who had done this kind of work for many years. Another and even more antique "liner" of the Courts of Law spokenness in the Crimean and American Civil Wars. They are many clever newspaper folk in and around Fleet-street at this hour; but one doubts a little whether such a gallant band could be gathered to cheer the beginner and stimulate him to high attempt.

But the "liner"—it was three halfpence a line and not the traditional penny he was at that time paid—was like the murdered miner in an American story of the period, "not a first-class angel, but a handy fellow to have around." I found this especially one night in the summer of 1881, when Lefroy, missing for a fortnight after killing the well-to-do Mr. Gold on a train journey to Brighton, was at last discovered, hidden in the East-End.

The Press Association reporter who was promptly dispatched to the house by hansom—it was long before taxis—became joyously intoxicated in his zeal for finding full information; and he returned to Wine Office-court at one in the morning, when I was in a paroxysm of terror lest we should not be able to supply our clients throughout the United Kingdom with any report of the most sen-

uter defeat. Up to that moment the public at home had paid little heed to the progress of a struggle between, as was generally thought, a body of trained troops and a band of dissatisfied Dutch farmers; and this indifference had to be dispelled. I at once gathered from the London journals of the previous few days a lucid consecutive account of the campaign up to the fatal Sunday. Then I pieced out from the day's cable snippets how the fight had begun and proceeded; and I sent all over the kingdom before two in the morning a thousand words description of the battle as I considered it certain to have been fought, especially priding myself on the picturesque touch. "Three times the foe swept up the hill, and three times was swept down again."

The Press Association's success was complete; and we received congratulations on our enterprise from clients all over the kingdom. Happily, there was nothing in the narrative that caused contradiction; and the story of its creation has never been told until to-day.

It is related now to stress once more the lesson that, just as there were brave men before Agamemnon, there were enterprising journalists before 1929. If I were invited to institute a comparison between the Fleet-street of fifty years ago and the Fleet-street of to-day, I should

critic with a penchant for vitriol style, it was believed that he would never prove a calm and unperturbed Speaker of a people's parliament; but he has shown that he has in him the making of a far-seeing statesman and elusive diplomat. The Treasury Bench has realised that he is not to be easily outwitted by factious cajolery or piquant protestations. He is more than a match for pedantic manoeuvres or the subtle subterfuges of the schemer. He can be argued and reasoned with; but there is no overreaching him by the crafty devices of the intriguer. Thus writes S. K. Carna, in the "Hindu."

THE RECENT ISSUE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

These qualities have seldom been brought into stronger relief than in his recent encounter with the executive which will live long in the history of Parliament as the first definite struggle between the forces of freedom and of reaction. The question was not whether a particular ruling was right or wrong, whether a particular bill was well or ill discussed; but whether a Speaker of a people's parliament was the sole judge of what is an honest and fair debate or is only a convenient understudy and keeper of the conscience of the head of the executive. The question could

ground. Better far that such a legislative farce is given up than keep up an appearance that can deceive none. Mr. Patel was right when he gave away the show and that perhaps has chagrined Lord Irwin more than the President's robust faith in the security of his own judgment. Even his worst critics shrink from questioning him right to the ruling he gave or the sweet reasonableness of it. The essence of the criticism is that he has a better heart than he need have. Of course that is a fault he cannot help.

PRINCIPLES vs. PERSONALITIES

The fight is not of His making nor did he court it. He realised the full implications of it and warned the Government of the risk they ran. But Governments have seldom been in a mood to hear or take counsel of their friends when once their minds are made up for them by designing men. It is a sign of discernment to retrace from a wrong step or weaken the strength of one's folly. But passion is rife, discernment is displaced. The Government have every reason to be angry with Mr. Patel. He has consistently refused to play second fiddle to them and has brought under his stigma those who threatened to flout his authority for the authority he holds is not his but of the people. He is only a

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